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## Tokyo Opens to Computer Concession to U.S. Breaks Ground in Trade Dispute

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
WASHINGTON — The United States has gained major concessions from the Japanese that should boost sales of U.S.-made supercomputers to Japan, U.S. officials said on Friday.  
Officials at the U.S. Trade Office said that negotiations from both sides had bargained late into the night Thursday, hammering out details of the proposal.  
The announcement represented the first breakthrough on a host of contentious trade disputes between the two countries.  
The dispute over sales of supercomputers centered around U.S. demands that the Japanese remove restrictions that effectively barred

Hachimoto, before talks with Brady, said Japan's economy will remain strong. Page 11.  
U.S. companies from selling supercomputers to Japanese universities and government agencies.  
"If implemented, we think this will give us full and effective access to the Japanese government market," said Timothy O'Leary, an official at the U.S. Trade Office.  
A spokesman for Japan's Foreign Ministry, Taiso Watanabe, said that "Japan will try to use this agreement as an opportunity to redouble its efforts in solving other trade problems."  
Differences over wording prevented drafting of a final accord, but negotiators plan no further meetings. The final draft will be concluded through diplomatic channels.

Under the agreement, reached during two days of talks in Washington, the Japanese promised to open up the procurement process for supercomputers to foreign firms and to ease government decisions on purchases on quality as well as price.

The market for supercomputers was one of three areas targeted last year when President George Bush's administration put Japan on a "hit list" of countries with the most serious barriers to the sale of U.S. products. Talks have also been proceeding on the two other products on the list: U.S. satellites and lumber products.  
But negotiators on those issues have reported that both sides remain far apart on U.S. demands to open up those markets.  
Still, there have been reports from Tokyo that Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu is preparing an array of trade concessions in these areas as well.  
Prime Minister Kaifu and President Bush last month in California held a hastily arranged summit meeting where both leaders pledged to make greater efforts to reduce the \$49 billion trade deficit.  
See TRADE, Page 15

## Kiosk

### Soviet Embassy Burns in Beirut

BEIRUT (Reuters) — A fire raged through the Soviet Embassy in West Beirut on Friday, killing at least one person and injuring several others, security sources and witnesses said. The cause of the fire was not known.

### Hazelwood Sentence

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP) — A judge Friday sentenced Joseph Hazelwood, captain of the Exxon Valdez, to work 1,000 hours to help clean up beaches and said he must pay \$30,000 to Alaska.  
Earlier article, Page 3.



Summer time begins in Europe on Sunday morning. At 2 A.M., clocks will be set ahead one hour to 3 A.M.

Crossword Page 3.

Dow Jones	The New York
Up 8.56	Down 1.714
2,704.28	Pound 1.601
	Yen 154.305
	FF 5.7735



SIGNS OF CHANGE — A Budapest street sweeper working under election posters that picture Jozsef Antall, chairman of the Hungarian Democratic Forum. Candidates said that ethnic strife had increased the party's chances Sunday in the country's first free election since 1945. Page 2.

## Kohl Urges EC to Step Up Pace of Economic Unity

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
BRUSSELS — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany on Friday firmly backed calls for the European Community to speed up its drive toward economic and political integration as the two Germanys moved toward unity.  
Speaking after briefing the European Commission on his plans for German unification, a relaxed and beaming Mr. Kohl stressed that a united Germany's place was firmly within a united Europe.  
"We want to be German Europeans and European Germans," he said, a sentiment he said was shared by many of his fellow citizens.

Clearly seeking to quash fears that German unification could divert Bonn's attention from drive for closer integration of the 12-nation bloc, Mr. Kohl said he hoped for quick progress at a special conference that will decide the blueprint for an EC economic and monetary union.  
"We will have to work faster on this track, also, in view of what's happening in Germany," he said.  
Mr. Kohl also supported a call from Jacques Delors, the president of the community's Executive Commission, for governments to speed up moves toward a political union as they charted the way to monetary union.

"I want to reach that goal," he said.  
Mr. Kohl made no mention of President Francois Mitterrand's call to have the December start of the intergovernmental conference on economic and monetary union brought forward, to keep pace with German events.  
The chancellor, who faces a general election Dec. 2, has already made it clear he disagrees with Mr. Mitterrand.  
Mr. Kohl's comments were welcomed by a spokesman for the EC Commission. "Kohl has forcefully confirmed his commitment to Europe," he said.  
Mr. Kohl stressed that Germany

was aware of its responsibilities towards its neighbors and of the fears of "some justified, some not" — raised about a united Germany.  
"We don't want a Fourth Reich," he said. "We don't want to crush anyone. We're not elephants in a china shop."  
He said he had told the 17-member Commission that the process of German unification must take place in close cooperation with the Commission and the EC itself.  
"Then there will be less misunderstanding, or to put it in a more friendly way, fewer misunderstandings," he said.  
Seeking to calm fears among the poorer EC members that the cost of

absorbing East Germany into the Community would reduce the flow of funds to them, Mr. Kohl said Germany had no wish to slow development in other countries.  
"In five years this German unity will be seen as a push for the EC, not as a brake," he said.  
The Commission spokesman said the executive had discussed the political and technical implications of German unification for the EC and the impact of German monetary union on the Community's own plans for economic and monetary union.  
In another development Friday, See KOHL, Page 5

## Pentagon Would Spend Too Much, Nunn Says, and Democrats Too Little

By Michael R. Gordon  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee has sharply criticized the Defense Department for spending plans that he said were based on outdated assumptions about the military threats facing the United States.  
But he also assailed some of his fellow Democrats on Capitol Hill, saying that Pentagon spending cuts of the magnitude they were seeking could bring severe and disruptive problems for the military.  
The Armed Services chairman, Senator Sam Nunn, a Georgia Democrat whose views on military issues are influential among his Democratic colleagues, intensified the fiery debate over Pentagon spending with a speech on the Senate floor Thursday, where he said the Defense Department had failed to develop a new military strategy in response to the changes in the Soviet Union and Europe.  
The Pentagon has proposed a 1991 budget of \$295 billion, a 2.6 percent decrease from the 1990 level once the effects of inflation are taken into account.  
Defense Secretary Dick Cheney

quickly rejected Mr. Nunn's criticism.  
In a luncheon address at the National Press Club, Mr. Cheney vigorously defended his spending requests and said he had given the services guidance for planning the military budget through 1997 that assumes continued political change in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and new arms control agreements between Moscow and Washington.  
In a broad rebuttal to recent congressional criticism, Mr. Cheney complained in his address that lawmakers were offering "complaints instead of solutions."  
Mr. Cheney noted that his speech was prepared before Mr. Nunn spoke.  
"But obviously, if the shoe fits, wear it, Sam," Mr. Cheney added.  
Mr. Nunn's speech was his first major address on military policy issues since the Pentagon's budget request for the 1991 fiscal year was submitted to Congress in January.  
He emphasized that neither the Pentagon nor his fellow Democrats on Capitol Hill have called for deep reductions in had called for the systematic, thoughtful analysis needed to reassess the nation's security needs and to begin an order-

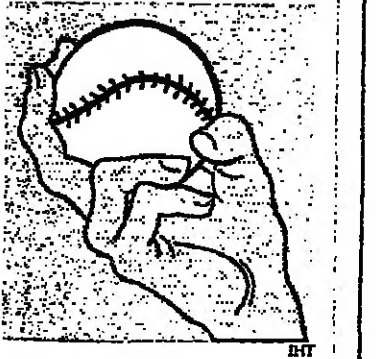
ly reduction of military forces.  
Mr. Nunn specifically assailed proposals by fellow Democrats to make cuts of up to \$20 billion in next year's military spending.  
In comments clearly aimed at Senator Jim Sasser, Democrat of Tennessee, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Mr. Nunn said reductions of that magnitude would place too much emphasis on achieving immediate cuts and would force large and disruptive layoffs of military personnel, creating serious morale problems and hampering U.S. ability to respond to future threats.  
Mr. Nunn did not outline his own proposals for reshaping military strategy and spending, saying he would address that in future speeches.  
But implicit in his remarks Thursday was a view that both the Pentagon and its critics had focused too much on the short-term issue of identifying savings in the 1991 budget instead of rethinking fundamental defense issues and developing a long-term approach.  
"With threat, strategy and program assumptions that are, at a minimum, two years out of date, we

See NUNN, Page 5

## In Monday's IFT

### Baseball, Home and Away

It was once an American sport, the American sport, but the game of baseball has spread beyond its well-worn bases in North America, Japan and Latin America. It will be an official Olympic sport at the Barcelona Games in 1992, and teams from Eastern Europe to Africa are picking up bats and gloves. Monday's Herald Tribune will examine baseball's global growth and the culture of the game in Japan and in the United States, where owners and players have waged a bitter struggle over money. The articles, illustrated in color, are written by David Sanger of The New York Times's Tokyo bureau; Michael Shapiro, an aficionado who has followed the game in Asia and North America; and Richard Justice, who covered U.S. baseball's 32-day lockout for The Washington Post.



## Past as Warning, And as a Weapon The History of Soviet Invasions Fuels Anxieties in the Republic

By David Remnick  
Washington Post Service  
MOSCOW — Soviet history, especially the history of annexations, invasions and threats, is the source of all anxiety in Lithuania and other republics that have made independence from the union their goal.  
President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and his aides have promised an approach of peaceful, political negotiation. They dismiss Lithuanian assertions of a military buildup as rumors.  
But whenever an armed personnel carrier or army helicopter is seen in the Lithuanian capital, Vilnius, whenever a hard-line declaration is issued from Moscow, the memories brought to mind are unmistakable: Budapest 1956, Prague 1968.  
It is almost as if Mr. Gorbachev's unspoken weapon in his attempt to stop, or at least slow, the disintegration of his 15-republic union is history itself.  
In both Vilnius and Moscow, people speak of all that could be lost by violence. They say that Mr. Gorbachev's image at home and abroad as a leader of reason, one who has discarded the tradition of Stalin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev, could be lost in a stroke.  
But all Mr. Gorbachev needs to do to increase the political pressure, perhaps, is hint.  
The Soviet government, which has apologized for the crushing of the Prague Spring in 1968 and allowed all of Eastern Europe to go its own way under the rubric of "new thinking," has not by any means extended the same latitude to Lithuania.  
The Lithuanian declaration of independence has been declared illegal and every day it seems the tension between Vilnius and Moscow grows.  
For Mr. Gorbachev, the stakes are tremendous. The challenge to current Soviet borders goes well

beyond the Baltic republics. It includes the Ukraine, a Slavic republic of 50 million people where, with each month, the calls for independence grow more distinct, especially in western cities like Lvov.  
It includes independence movements in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan in Transcaucasia, as well as Moldavia on the Romanian border. Even in Central Asia, the most conservative part of the country, there are rallies and groups favoring autonomy.  
At a seminar Friday at Moscow State University, a group of students studying the American secession crisis of the 1850s put aside their history books and considered the challenge in Lithuania to the shape of the Soviet empire.  
"It's dangerous to make comparisons, but in some ways Mikhail Gorbachev and Abraham Lincoln are in the same position," said Lubomir Zeherev, a student from Moldavia. "They were desperately trying to keep their unions together. What we are hoping is that there will be no civil war here."  
Igor Kessenzyov, from Belarusia, said: "Soviet Russia is a great empire and we are now watching its disintegration."  
"Assuming that by my early 30s I have not been killed in a civil war, I think what will be left will be Russia — the original, core territory. And that is just as it happened to the Roman empire, isn't it? It shrunk. I just hope it all happens without haste, and peacefully."  
For these young people, who are studying with a visiting scholar from the United States, there is nothing academic about the secession crisis now under way in the Soviet Union.  
"It's the future of our country," See THREAT, Page 5

## Lithuania Says Moscow Sending More Troops Bush Warns on Use of Force, Soviets Bar 2 U.S. Envoys

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
MOSCOW — Lithuania accused the Kremlin on Friday of sending more troops into the republic and appealed for world support in its attempt to secede from the Soviet Union.  
Moscow announced new measures aimed at bringing Lithuania back into the Soviet fold. In Washington, U.S. officials said that the Soviet Union had ordered two U.S. diplomats out of Lithuania, giving them 12 hours to leave.  
"The situation appears to progressively get worse," said the White House press secretary, Martin Fitzwater.  
Moscow also barred foreign correspondents from entering Lithuania "in connection with the situation there," a Soviet Foreign Ministry official said. The official said that correspondents in the republic would be asked to leave.  
In Washington, President George Bush said that "any attempt to coerce or intimidate or forcibly intervene against the Lithuanian people is bound to backfire." He urged the two sides to negotiate a peaceful solution.  
President Vytautas Landsbergis told the Lithuanian parliament, "We are experiencing uninterrupted pressure from outside." He said it was "in the very middle of Lithuania in the form of a foreign army."  
"The number of this army is increasing ever more," he said. "It is openly armed and ready for anything. We see it as part of some kind of psychological warfare waged against Lithuania."  
The Soviet press agency Tass reported that security patrols in the republic had been stepped up and that Interior Ministry representatives had started confiscating weapons under a decree issued by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.  
U.S. officials said that diplomats were instructed to leave, but that they did not know how many were involved. They said two U.S. diplomats in Vilnius, the republic's capital, were given 12 hours to leave.  
Mr. Fitzwater said that the United States would comply with the order for American diplomats to leave but planned to formally protest to the Soviet Union.  
"This action certainly adds to our concerns," he said.  
An official statement from Lithuania expressed fears that Soviet leaders were "preparing to use force against the Lithuanian republic and its citizens."  
Lithuania urged other countries to lodge protests to prevent the "possible use of any form of coercion and violence against a peace-

ful member state of the world community, Lithuania, and its citizens."  
Mr. Gorbachev, in his first substantial use of new powers as executive president granted him this month, has ordered Lithuanians to surrender their weapons.  
He also imposed other restrictions, such as tougher visa rules and border controls, after the Lithuanian parliament declared independence on March 11.  
Mr. Landsbergis has dismissed Mr. Gorbachev's emergency decrees as "deplorable" and has warned they could be carried out "only by brutal armed force."  
Tass reported that KGB security troops had reinforced troops on Thursday on Lithuania's frontiers.  
It quoted the commander of border troops in the Baltic region as saying that some NATO combat vessels had been observed in international waters not far from Soviet territory.  
"It is not ruled out that the enemy could use the unstable situation to undertake some action at the U.S.S.R. state border," he said.  
Tass reported from Moscow that measures had been taken to strengthen the protection of important Soviet installations, while patrols were operating on highways, particularly at border areas.  
The news agency quoted a Foreign Ministry official as saying permission for trips by foreigners to Lithuania would be given only on a case-by-case basis, and said that simplified visa-free travel from Poland had been suspended.  
Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, who has been a close adviser to Mr. Gorbachev on military policy, said in Moscow that Lithuanians deserting from the Soviet Army would be returned to their service units, according to Soviet law.  
In Washington, Mr. Bush, who has repeatedly said he wanted to avoid inflammatory statements that would worsen tensions in the Lithuanian situation, addressed the issue at a meeting with reporters at the White House.  
"This is a complex and sensitive time where realistic, level-headed leadership is required on all sides," he said.  
"The Lithuanian leaders have consistently demonstrated their capacity in this regard," Mr. Bush said.  
He said that the United States supported Lithuania's bid for self-determination and that he had repeatedly urged Moscow to enter "immediate negotiations" with the republic's leaders. (Reuters, AP)



An unidentified bank official, foreground left, being arrested in Rio de Janeiro for refusing to grant a legally permitted withdrawal.

## Economic Shock Therapy Jolts Brazil

By James Brooke  
New York Times Service  
SAO PAULO — In less than a week, Brazil's radical attack on inflation has changed the face of South America's largest city — often called Brazil's economic locomotive.  
Traffic has thinned in São Paulo, plane flights have been canceled, the stock market has plunged, layoffs have spread and prices have started to drop.  
"We are living through a postwar period, without having had a war," said Antonio Marmo Trevisan, an economist, as he took a break from drawing up a survival plan for his consulting company.  
Indeed, this city of 15 million, which has the largest collection of skyscrapers south of New York, is struggling to adjust to an economic plan that reportedly caused heart attack admissions to double at one clinic in Rio de Janeiro when it was announced on March 16.

President Fernando Collor de Mello presented the economic package as a drastic initiative to modernize the economy by administering a strong dose of free-market policies and checking rampant inflation, which was 2,700 percent in Brazil over the last 12 months.  
A key measure in the package is a moratorium on Brazil's internal debt, achieved by freezing the funds in larger bank accounts, which were regularly being used to buy government bonds.  
Other steps include selling off state enterprises, ending many government subsidies, easing foreign exchange controls, introducing a new currency and putting price controls on certain basic goods.

The 18-month freeze on savings account withdrawals of more than \$1,000 and a limit on money market withdrawals to \$600 or 20 percent of an account, whichever is greater, were policy moves that took the moneyed classes' breaths away.  
The measures are intended to sharply curb the funds available to fuel inflation, by freezing about \$115 billion, or 80 percent of bank deposits.  
"I had a banker on the telephone, crying, literally crying," Mr. Trevisan said.  
However, 90 percent of Brazilian savers have less than \$1,000 in the bank, and many are applauding the plan.  
Two public opinion polls released Thursday by São Paulo newspapers indicate wide approval.  
A poll by O Estado de São Paulo said that 91 percent of those surveyed approved the plan.  
In a poll by DataFolha, 81 percent called See BRAZIL, Page 5



# Strife Swaying Hungary Vote

## Candidates See Ethnic Clashes Aiding Underdog Party

By Blaine Harden

Washington Post Service

BUDAPEST — Hungary's first free election since 1945 has been suddenly, and perhaps decisively, swayed by an outbreak of ethnic violence across the Romanian border in Transylvania, where at least six people reportedly died this week after hundreds of Romanians and ethnic Hungarians attacked each other with axes and pitchforks.

A strategist from the Alliance of Free Democrats, the leading Hungarian opposition party, said that ethnic rage unleashed by the fighting has given the rival Hungarian Democratic Forum, which has based much of its campaign on appeals to nationalist feeling, a boost that probably will allow it to win Sunday's voting.

The Democratic Forum, using romantic posters that depict a wide-eyed young boy gazing into a "Hungarian" future, has found support among voters longing to revive a sense of national pride after 45 years of Soviet-imposed rule. Violence broke out Monday in the town of Tirma-Mures, a center of Hungarian culture in Transylvania. The region was ruled by Hungarians for centuries before it was awarded to Romania under a 1920 treaty, and the 2.2 million ethnic Hungarians who live there have complained bitterly for decades about Romanians who refuse to allow them to use the Hungarian language or preserve their culture.

Romanians, in turn, fear that Hungarians are plotting to take back Transylvania. The latest Hungarian opinion polls had showed the Democratic Forum trailing the Free Democrats, a party of intellectuals and former dissidents who advocate radical free-market reform, by about 2 percentage points. But Peter Tolgassy, one of the party's

likely candidates for prime minister, said that the violence in Transylvania would sway at least 4 to 5 percent of the vote.

The Democratic Forum has been appealing to nationalism for a long time," Mr. Tolgassy said. "In such a tense situation as we have now, the loudness of their appeal is more attractive to voters than our voices."

"We cannot exclude the strong possibility that the Democratic Forum will win because of the shift this week," he said. "The support that it has won from the violence is similar to that which Margaret Thatcher won during the Falklands War."

Geza Jeszensky, a dean at Kari Marx University and a member of Democratic Forum's executive committee, acknowledged that his party could gain from the violence. All the major political parties insist that the events in Transylvania are too tragic to be used as grist in the campaign. At the same time, political leaders have been quick to position themselves on the issue.

The Democratic Forum and the Free Democrats joined with two other parties on Tuesday in a mass demonstration in Budapest's Heroes' Square. And on Thursday, in the toughest language to come from any of the leading political figures in Hungary, Foreign Minister Gyula Horn, a leader of the Hungarian Socialist Party, accused the current leadership in Romania of "standing by and letting poisonous take place."

The Hungarian Socialist Party is successful to the Communist Party that ruled here since 1947. It is now running a distant fourth in the parliamentary elections.

The harshness of Mr. Horn's language seemed to reflect the desperate political situation for his party. He has won wide respect for his management of Hungary's foreign

policy, but appears to be sacrificing statecraft for support from voters hostile to Romania.

After the overthrow and death of the Romanian dictator, Nicolae Ceausescu, in December, Mr. Horn had said that he believed relations between Hungary and Romania could improve quickly. Mr. Ceausescu's government had systematically mistreated ethnic Hungarians.

But Mr. Horn said that policies by the new leadership in Bucharest were similar to those of Mr. Ceausescu. He added that developments in Transylvania could develop into "civil war" unless measures were taken to protect the Hungarian minority.

The Romanian government released an equally confrontational statement, saying that Hungarian officials were attempting to "present Transylvania as a Hungarian component." The statement charged that leaders in Budapest were urging ethnic Hungarians "to intensify their activity, and to organize themselves according to the idea that Transylvania would be native Hungarian land."

Reports from Tirma-Mures on Thursday said that the situation remained tense, with Hungarians and Romanians shouting nationalist slogans at each other over Romanian army tanks that arrived at midweek to halt the violence.

The fighting reportedly broke out when a group of Romanians besieged the offices of the Democratic Hungarian Union.

That organization was formed after the death of Mr. Ceausescu in December and has pressed for the right of ethnic Hungarians to practice their culture and language.

### Officials to Be Replaced

A wave of protest strikes in Tirma-Mures ended Friday as mediators discussed with members of both communities the replacement of local authorities accused of failing to prevent this week's ethnic violence. The Associated Press reported.

A commission of inquiry agreed Thursday that the Hungarian minority in Transylvania had a right to education in the Hungarian language.



Mr. Baker, left, with Walter Sisulu of the ANC on Friday at a nursery school in Soweto.

## Baker and ANC Leader Meet in Soweto

The Associated Press  
SOWETO, South Africa — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d toured the black township of Soweto on Friday and called its poverty "quite distressing" beside the affluence of nearby Johannesburg.

Mr. Baker met with Walter Sisulu at the African National Congress leader's home in a neighborhood of small brick houses. He also visited community centers and drove past a squatter camp that has risen up on an old golf course.

The U.S. secretary of state said the contrast with the wealth of the country's whites is "quite distressing and that's why I said the system of apartheid should be abolished as soon as possible."

Mr. Baker flew to Kinshasa, Zaire, later Friday for meetings with President Mobutu Sese Seko and with the Angolan guerrilla leader Jonas Savimbi.

## To Kinnock, Tories' Loss Is Thatcher's

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The leader of the opposition Labor Party, Neil Kinnock, said Friday that the defeat of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party in a key by-election was "a turning point, not for us, but for the Tory party."

Predicting that he would be the next prime minister, Mr. Kinnock said that the Conservatives were "going to have to make up their minds how quickly they get rid of Mrs. Thatcher."

"The sooner she goes the better," he said.

The triumphant Labor candidate, Sylvia Heal, said: "The dark age of Thatcherism is drawing to a close."

She told a crowd chanting, "Maggie, out," that the huge swing from Conservative to Labor in the central England seat of mid-Shropshire meant people were turning to a reborn Labor Party.

But Conservative spokesmen dismissed Labor's victory as a protest vote against unpopular economic policies.

"This is a bad result," said the chairman of the Conservative Party, Kenneth Baker, adding, "However, the government has had to take difficult decisions over inflation and the economy."

In the by-election, which was brought on by the death in December of a Conservative member of Parliament, John Heddle, Labor won 49 percent of the vote against 32 percent for the Conservatives. The center Liberal Democrats were third with 11 percent. The Conservatives fell from 50.6 in the last election, three years ago, while Labor's share climbed from 24.7 percent.

The defeat leaves the Conservatives with an overall majority of 98 seats in the 650-seat Parliament. The Conservatives have been blamed for high inflation, soaring mortgage rates and an unpopular new tax for local government services.

The new flat-rate tax, called a community charge, but dubbed the "poll tax," was the main issue. The tax, replacing the real estate levy,

will be the same for every member of a household from the ages of 18 to 64.

It goes into effect in England and Wales on April 1 and took effect in Scotland last April.

The loss of what had been a "safe" Conservative seat was said to be the biggest midterm Tory defeat by Labor since 1935.

The defeat seemed bound to plunge Mrs. Thatcher into a deep political crisis and could lead to the most serious challenge to her leadership of the party since she ousted Edward Heath in 1975. If a national election were held now, the polls show that the Conservatives would lose by about 19 percent.

But Mrs. Thatcher does not have to call a general election until mid-1992. She led her party to its third straight victory in the 1987 general elections. Her strategists hope that will be the last election, the government's anti-inflationary policies will have worked and brought interest and mortgage rates down.

Mrs. Heal ran a low-key campaign aimed at riding the wave of dissatisfaction with Mrs. Thatcher and her policies.

Her Conservative opponent, Charles Prior, campaigned throughout the rural, residential district north of Birmingham, trying to answer questions about the government's reasons for abolishing real-estate taxes and introducing the community charge.

Explaining the change, Conservative strategists said the real-estate taxes had also been unpopular, particularly among property owners who usually voted Conservative.

The Conservatives promised the switch to the community charge in their 1987 election manifesto. The tax will be set by local governments after they factor in business taxes and central government contributions to local services. Mr. Prior told angry and confused voters that in the long run, the new system would work and force local governments to cut spending.

(Reuters, NYT)

## James H.R. Cromwell, 93, Businessman, Is Dead

New York Times Service

James H.R. Cromwell, 93, a wealthy businessman who was briefly a politician and diplomat and best known in the 1930s and '40s as the husband of the "riches girl in the world," Doris Duke, died of a pulmonary ailment on Monday in Mill Valley, California.

Mr. Cromwell was connected to three of the greatest fortunes in America through two of his marriages and one of his mother's. While Mr. Cromwell was in his teens, his mother, Lucretia, married E.T. Stotesbury, a Philadel-

phia multimillionaire and banking partner of J.P. Morgan.

Mr. Cromwell's first marriage, in 1920, was to Delphine Dodge, the daughter of Horace T. Dodge, the automobile magnate. The two were divorced in 1928. Miss Duke, who became his second wife in 1935, inherited a tobacco fortune from her father, James Buchanan Duke, the founder of Duke University.

Mr. Cromwell was a former chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee and a former state director of public safety, of complications from Parkinson's disease on Tuesday in Suffern, New York.

Raymond Wright, 67, a conductor, trombonist, arranger and teacher, of cancer on Wednesday in Rochester, New York.

James Boe, 61, a former four-term Oregon State president who dominated the legislature during the 1970s, on Tuesday following a heart attack in Portland, Oregon.

Elaine Jackson Shevchenko, 50, the wife of the prominent Soviet defector Arkadiy Shevchenko, in Washington of cancer.

Allan Roberts, 46, an environmental spokesman for Britain's Labor Party, of cancer on Wednesday.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Contras Set Terms for Disbanding

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — The Nicaraguan rebels set conditions Friday for disbanding, including the simultaneous demobilization of the Sandinista army, an internationally supervised cease-fire and the right for their returning members to reclaim confiscated property, rebel officials said.

The U.S.-backed rebels, known as contras, proposed 13 conditions to Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, the Roman Catholic primate of Nicaragua, and to representatives of President-elect Violeta Barrios de Chamorro of Nicaragua. Cardinal Obando y Bravo and the representatives came to Honduras to persuade the rebels to disband before Mrs. Chamorro's inauguration on April 25.

About 7,000 of the 12,000 rebels are in Honduras, and the rest are in Nicaragua. President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua, Mrs. Chamorro and the Bush administration want the contras to disband.

### 10 Are Injured in Kosovo Clashes

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Ten persons were injured Friday in clashes in Yugoslavia's Kosovo Province after hundreds of ethnic Albanians reported sick with a mysterious illness for the second successive day. Radio Belgrade said. "The situation is dramatic in several towns," it said, adding that a total of 40 people had been hurt since Thursday.

Ethnic Albanians attacked minority Serbs and Montenegrins in six towns, beating up at least 10. One person was stabbed on Friday and a person stabbed in the chest on Thursday was in a critical condition, the radio said.

The clashes began after more than 400 ethnic Albanian children complained of nausea, stomach cramps and breathing problems on Thursday. The Albanians said the children were victims of a mass poisoning. Ethnic violence that has killed 28 people in Kosovo this year.

The robbers, numbering up to 15, carried shotguns and pistols, but no shots were fired and no one was hurt, the police said. Postal officials could not immediately estimate the value of the haul.

Twenty-three passengers and staff were herded into one carriage and held at gunpoint after the train pulled into the town of Gorm. The robbers fled in the stationmaster's car and two trucks, the police said.

### Mongol Communists Yield Monopoly

ULAN BATOR, Mongolia (AP) — Communist legislators formally abolished their party's guaranteed monopoly on power Friday and approved of elections with more than one candidate.

The 370-seat People's Great Hural, Mongolia's parliament, voted, 324 to 10, in favor of amending two sections of the constitution that say the ruling Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party is the leading force in society and the state. The other deputies abstained.

But the election law was drafted before recent pro-democracy protests and does not mention a role for opposition parties, officials said. Pro-democracy opposition groups said they would demonstrate Sunday in front of the government palace to demand that the Hural revise.

### Drug Suspect Denies Assassination

BOGOTA (UPI) — Pablo Escobar Gaviria, a fugitive who the police says is a leader of the Medellín cocaine ring, denied ordering the assassination of the leftist presidential candidate Bernardo Jaramillo, official of the victim's party said Friday.

The killing Thursday of the Patriotic Union candidate triggered riots, and the mayor of Bogotá said a soldier was shot and killed and four were wounded overnight. Twenty civilians also were hurt as Mr. Jaramillo's supporters tossed rocks and firebombs at the police and as armed protesters set fire to several cars and buses.

The government on Thursday accused Mr. Escobar of ordering the assassination. But the candidate's party said Mr. Escobar had sent a letter denying that he would have killed Mr. Jaramillo, since the candidate opposed the extradition of suspected drug traffickers to the United States. The elections are to be held May 27.

### Moi Calls Multiparty Systems Chaotic

NAIROBI (Reuters) — President Daniel arap Moi said Friday that multiparty systems were unsuitable for Africa and would lead to chaos if introduced. "Starting multiparty systems will definitely trigger off chaotic situations difficult to reverse," the state-run Voice of Kenya radio quoted Mr. Moi as saying.

The neighboring nations of Ethiopia and Tanzania, reacting to political changes in Eastern Europe, have both announced recently a willingness to adopt multiparty systems.

But Mr. Moi, who has ruled Kenya as a one-party state since 1978, said he believed that most of Africa's conflicts were caused by distrust and rivalry between the tribes in each country. "A multiparty system introduced now would lead to alliances of tribal groups expressing tribal sentiments not public opinion," he said.

### Gabon Austerity Moves Prompt Riot

LIBREVILLE, Gabon (Reuters) — Rioters looted shops in Gabon's main oil refining town of Port Gentil on Friday, and strikes continued in Libreville, the capital, in protest of economic austerity measures.

Witnesses said scores of youths, most of them unemployed, attacked Lebanese-owned stores and other small shops in Port Gentil. Striking workers at Gabon's only oil refinery stopped work Wednesday. Striking government and bank workers blocked several key roads in Libreville for the second straight day as a national conference to discuss political and economic change opened.

Gabon is imposing austerity measures backed by the International Monetary Fund because of a drop in oil revenues since the mid-1980s.

### For the Record

A former Black Panther Party leader who spent 19 years in prison for the attempted murder of two New York City policemen has been ordered released because his conviction was overturned last week. A New York Supreme Court justice ordered the release of Dhoruba Muhammad Wahad, 45, formerly Richard Moore, who was convicted in 1973. (NYT)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

Munich may have all cars but electric ones and bicycles from the city center by 1993, according to a plan published Friday. Exhaust gases from the 680,000 cars registered in the city are held responsible for more than 80 percent of pollution in the city. (AP)

The Soviet airline Aeroflot has set up a joint-venture airline in Turkey with a Turkish company, Net Holding, and three Turkish businessmen. The new Istanbul-based company, called Greenair, said international and domestic flights would begin in May. (Reuters)

## WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW	WIND		HIGH	LOW	WIND
Amsterdam	11	5	E	Bangkok	32	24	E
Berlin	11	5	E	Beijing	28	18	E
Bombay	28	22	E	Bombay	28	18	E
Buenos Aires	11	5	E	Bombay	28	18	E
Calcutta	28	22	E	Bombay	28	18	E
Cairo	28	22	E	Bombay	28	18	E
Canton	28	22	E	Bombay	28	18	E
Cebu	28	22	E	Bombay	28	18	E
Colon	28	22	E	Bombay	28	18	E
Dacca	28	22	E	Bombay	28	18	E
Dhaka	28	22	E	Bombay	28	18	E
Hankow	28	22	E	Bombay	28	18	E
Hong Kong	28	22	E	Bombay	28	18	E
Kobe	28	22	E	Bombay	28	18	E
London	11	5	E	Bombay	28	18	E
Lyons	11	5	E	Bombay	28	18	E
Manila	28	22	E	Bombay	28	18	E
Medan	28	22	E	Bombay	28	18	E
Osaka	28	22	E	Bombay	28	18	E
Paris	11	5	E	Bombay	28	18	E
Peking	28	22	E	Bombay	28	18	E
Rangoon	28	22	E	Bombay	28	18	E
Seoul	28	22	E	Bombay	28	18	E
Singapore	28	22	E	Bombay	28	18	E
Taipei	28	22	E	Bombay	28	18	E
Tientsin	28	22	E	Bombay	28	18	E
Yokohama	28	22	E	Bombay	28	18	E

SAUNDERS' FORECAST — CHANNING, RICH, FRANKFURT, FOR: 12-15; 16-19; 20-23; 24-27; 28-31; 32-35; 36-39; 40-43; 44-47; 48-51; 52-55; 56-59; 60-63; 64-67; 68-71; 72-75; 76-79; 80-83; 84-87; 88-91; 92-95; 96-99; 100-103; 104-107; 108-111; 112-115; 116-119; 120-123; 124-127; 128-131; 132-135; 136-139; 140-143; 144-147; 148-151; 152-155; 156-159; 160-163; 164-167; 168-171; 172-175; 176-179; 180-183; 184-187; 188-191; 192-195; 196-199; 200-203; 204-207; 208-211; 212-215; 216-219; 220-223; 224-227; 228-231; 232-235; 236-239; 240-243; 244-247; 248-251; 252-255; 256-259; 260-263; 264-267; 268-271; 272-275; 276-279; 280-283; 284-287; 288-291; 292-295; 296-299; 300-303; 304-307; 308-311; 312-315; 316-319; 320-323; 324-327; 328-331; 332-335; 336-339; 340-343; 344-347; 348-351; 352-355; 356-359; 360-363; 364-367; 368-371; 372-375; 376-379; 380-383; 384-387; 388-391; 392-395; 396-399; 400-403; 404-407; 408-411; 412-415; 416-419; 420-423; 424-427; 428-431; 432-435; 436-439; 440-443; 444-447; 448-451; 452-455; 456-459; 460-463; 464-467; 468-471; 472-475; 476-479; 480-483; 484-487; 488-491; 492-495; 496-499; 500-503; 504-507; 508-511; 512-515; 516-519; 520-523; 524-527; 528-531; 532-535; 536-539; 540-543; 544-547; 548-551; 552-555; 556-559; 560-563; 564-567; 568-571; 572-575; 576-579; 580-583; 584-587; 588-591; 592-595; 596-599; 600-603; 604-607; 608-611; 612-615; 616-619; 620-623; 624-627; 628-631; 632-635; 636-639; 640-643; 644-647; 648-651; 652-655; 656-659; 660-663; 664-667; 668-671; 672-675; 676-679; 680-683; 684-687; 688-691; 692-695; 696-699; 700-703; 704-707; 708-711; 712-715; 716-719; 720-723; 724-727; 728-731; 732-735; 736-739; 740-743; 744-747; 748-751; 752-755; 756-759; 760-763; 764-767; 768-771; 772-775; 776-779; 780-783; 784-787; 788-791; 792-795; 796-799; 800-803; 804-807; 808-811; 812-815; 816-819; 820-823; 824-827; 828-831; 832-835; 836-839; 840-843; 844-847; 848-851; 852-855; 856-859; 860-863; 864-867; 868-871; 872-875; 876-879; 880-883; 884-887; 888-891;



## A Province Balks On Quebec Powers, Deepening Crisis

By William Claiborne

TORONTO — Canada's constitutional crisis is deepening as Newfoundland moves to rescind its approval of proposed amendments that would give Quebec more autonomy, with former Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau warning of "balkanization" of the 123-year-old Canadian confederation.

If compromise fails and the legislature of the province of Newfoundland and Labrador adopts the rescinding resolution introduced by its premier, Clyde Wells, it could kill a series of constitutional amendments.

The amendments, known collectively as the Meech Lake Accord, were intended to persuade the predominantly French-speaking province of Quebec to sign the 1982 constitution and dampen a revival of its secessionist movement.

All 10 provinces must sign the accord by June 23 or it will expire. Some regional political leaders, both in and out of government, have predicted that if the accord collapses and there is a revival of Quebec separatism, the Canadian union will break up and some English-speaking provinces will become part of the United States.

On Thursday, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney asked for time to clear up the crisis. His government has been trying to resolve the crisis through negotiations with Canada's provincial premiers.

Mr. Mulroney of the Progressive Conservative Party announced he would appoint a parliamentary commission to study several proposals for ending the constitutional impasse.

Mr. Wells, a key adviser to Mr. Trudeau in 1982, said he objected to the accord partly because the amendments would give Quebec powers not accorded to other provinces and weaken the federal government. The amendments were drafted by provincial leaders in 1987.

Among other things, the accord recognizes Quebec as a "distinct

society" within Canada and would allow the province to promote, preserve and carry out that distinction, as it did when it ruled that public signs should be in French.

In a conciliatory move, Mr. Wells also introduced legislation to approve the accord if a conference of provincial ministers agreed on compromise amendments that satisfied Newfoundland's concerns, or if a new constitutional accord was approved either in a Newfoundland or in a national referendum.

Under a Conservative government in 1987, Newfoundland was one of the first provinces to approve the accord. It now is controlled by the opposition Liberal Party.

Mr. Wells said that the accord's greatest failing was that it was reached without consulting voters.

The provinces of New Brunswick and Manitoba, raising objections similar to those of Newfoundland, have not yet ratified the accord, although Premier Frank McKenna of New Brunswick has proposed a parallel agreement intended to end the constitutional crisis.

Responding to a warning of Premier Robert Bourassa of Quebec that Newfoundland was taking an "unlimited risk" with the future of the Canadian confederation, Mr. Wells said: "It could be that he's right, but even if he is, we can't go on forever having one province pre-empting minimal, take-it-or-leave-it terms." The province Mr. Wells appeared to refer to was Quebec.

"It's not fair to the other provinces and not fair to Canada," Mr. Trudeau, a Liberal Party member who was prime minister for 16 years before resigning in 1984, adopted a similar position.

He said that if the accord was accepted, Quebec would continue to ask for concessions until it had "one foot out of the confederation."

Mr. Trudeau, a native of Quebec, urged the provinces to make up their minds. He told the provinces that if they wanted "balkanized Canada," they should sign the accord.

## For Ex-Cuomo Aide, A Red-Hot Comeback

By Sam Howe Verhovek

ALBANY, New York — Julio A. Martinez, who was pressured to resign in December as Governor Mario M. Cuomo's commissioner of drug treatment, is going back to work at the State Capitol.

But not in government, and not as a commissioner. "I'm calling myself the knishmer," said Mr. Martinez, who plans to open a hot dog stand on State Street on Monday.

His vendor's permit is for spot 30-A, almost directly under the governor's second-floor office.

Mr. Cuomo has seen commissioners leave for private industry before, but none have wound up beneath his window selling hot dogs, knishes and soda.

Some of Mr. Martinez's friends have asked if his new venture is intended to annoy Mr. Cuomo. Mr. Martinez said that is not the case.

"He's always talking about how his mother and pop ran a grocery store," Mr. Martinez said of Mr. Cuomo, whom he described as one of his heroes. "What's the shame in me selling hot dogs?"

Mr. Martinez, a former heroin addict who was often described as "inspiring" by Mr. Cuomo, resigned his \$37,000-a-year post as director of the Division of Substance Abuse Services after an investigation concluded that he had steered drug-treatment money to programs run by his friends that failed to treat anybody.

Mr. Martinez said the accusations were untrue.

"This is not a statement," he said in an interview. "This is my livelihood."

"Those who want to laugh can laugh, and those who want to criticize can criticize," he added. "And those who want to buy hot dogs can buy hot dogs."



Joseph Hazelwood, right, former captain of the Exxon Valdez, meeting with reporters after the verdict in Anchorage, Alaska.

## The Art of Stroking Pets, and Owners

By Michael Winerip

GARDEN CITY, New York — The wipers clicked steadily as Ellen Fisch drove to her next portrait commission, an elderly Dalmatian with cancer.

This was a major dog for her, she felt: Danny, a favorite pet of Georgia Haridopolos, a breeder of many champion Dalmatians.

"I've been after her for a while," Mrs. Fisch said.

"She wants a portrait that puts a little punch back in the dog," said Mrs. Fisch, turning her station wagon onto a street of large homes in this affluent, Long Island community.

"Remember when Fred Astaire got older and was still so elegant, but his face had aged and the toupee was too obvious? The Dalmatian is now older. She wants to remember him as a more youthful, elegant dog."

Mrs. Fisch was chosen partly because of her talent for painting eyes. The owner was a bit less certain about Mrs. Fisch's Dalmatian heads.

"She said my head wasn't quite right," Mrs. Fisch said. "Now, I'm hoping I can do the best damn head."

She thought carefully about what to wear, choosing a conservative beige skirt and blouse.

"Let the client shine," Mrs. Fisch said. "Let the dog be the star. I try to be very quiet. My daughter said, 'Wear red, Mom.' I said, 'Are you crazy?'"

For an hour Mrs. Fisch mainly listened, while Mrs. Haridopolos, wearing a striking red dress, narrated a photo album of Danny.

"Isn't this picture fun?" the owner said. "He's 6 months, a little pudgy wuggy. Here's 16 months — the elegance comes out."

"Yes, yes," Mrs. Fisch said.

The owner went into the kitchen and returned carrying a box decorated with a hand-painted Dalmatian.

"This is Danny's mother," she said.

Mrs. Fisch held the box filled with Danny's mother's ashes, and said, "It's very special, Georgia."

The owner wanted a charcoal portrait that would make Danny look as he had before he became sick.

As Dalmatians age, the spots disappear. "He's missing spots here," Mrs. Haridopolos said, pointing. "You'll put his spots back? I can tell you where the spots were."

And that is the beauty of Mrs. Fisch, who makes old dogs leap and resurrects dead cats.

A third of her animal portrait business is deceased.

She does not take her work lightly.

"I just did a bird. It took me a month. It's like a writer. If you get stuck, you go on to something else, then come back to the bird."

Most of her business is word of mouth. Pastels start at \$350, oils \$1,200.

A woman called and said she wanted her dog done. She called again, saying the dog was very sick.

"She said, 'What shall I do?' I said, 'Well, take a lot of pictures.' The animal died and she called again. She said, 'Could you do Jesus in the picture, too?' I said, 'Yeah, but Jesus is extra.'"

While Mrs. Fisch was working on that portrait in her studio — the dining room of

her Hewlett, New York, home — a young girl from across the street dropped by and said, "Ellen, you're Jewish. Is that who I think that is in your picture?"

Mrs. Fisch has also done a deceased Airedale with St. Francis.

In college she trained to do drafting and planned to paint in her free time, but she soon realized she had to give herself totally to art.

"I've not achieved the level I want in art," she said. "I want to be Edward Landseer, the famed 19th century British animal artist."

"It's something I always work at. I work 60 to 80 hours a week. The real goal is not money. The real goal is to be great."

She strives for the extras. Under a retriever she put a tile floor in the Vermeer style.

But if Mrs. Fisch has learned anything, it is this: the eyes are the window of a dog's soul, too.

She always saves them for last.

"I try to get the bonding between owner and pet. A touch of blue in a brown eye will make the animal look a little more peaceful if the animal is dead. Blue gives a calm feeling. Red is a punch-up color. Some of it is trial and error. You put the eyes in, you take the eyes out, put them in, take them out."

Mrs. Fisch asked Mrs. Haridopolos, "You want me to give you a colored eye? Usually a charcoal is black and white. For you, I'd do it."

"Do what you've got to do," she replied.

"As long as you capture the softness. I like a dog who's serious, but any moment he's going to be a 'whee.'"

"Georgia, I know what you mean," Mrs. Fisch said.

## The Exxon Verdict: Who Is Helped?

Environmentalists and Company Say The Outcome Is Good for Their Side

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DENVER — The conviction of the captain of the Exxon Valdez tanker on a misdemeanor charge for the worst oil spill in U.S. history will make it easier for environmentalists and other plaintiffs to force Exxon to pay billions of dollars in damages, according to an attorney for spill plaintiffs.

But other observers, including Exxon officials, suggested that the acquittal of the captain on the most serious charges may help Exxon defend itself.

More than 150 civil lawsuits have resulted from the spill, along with two felony and three misdemeanor charges the federal government has filed against Exxon Corp. and its subsidiary, Exxon Shipping Co.

The civil suits, by interests like fishermen, tour operators and national environmental organizations, have been consolidated in Alaska state courts.

The Exxon Valdez hit the well-marked Bligh Reef in Prince William Sound shortly after midnight on March 24, 1989. The spill, estimated at more than 10 million gallons, wreaked devastation on birds, fish and other wildlife, and coated hundreds of miles of coastline with oil.

The captain, Joseph Hazelwood, 43, was cleared Thursday of charges of criminal mischief, a felony, and intoxication and reckless endangerment, both misdemeanors.

He was found guilty of negligent discharge of petroleum, which carries a maximum 90-day sentence and \$1,000 fine. Had he been convicted of the other charges, he would have faced seven years imprisonment and \$60,000 in fines.

"I think the finding of him guilty of negligent discharge of oil will make it easier for us to prove that Exxon Shipping Co. and the Exxon Corp. were negligent," said Macon Cowles, an attorney representing environmental groups. "If an agent of the company is negligent, so, too, is the company for which he works."

Mr. Cowles said Mr. Hazelwood's acquittal on more serious charges would have no bearing on his case because the important thing was the finding of negligence.

But a spokesman for Exxon said in New York that he thought the decision would help the company.

"The verdict would seem to confirm the view that the grounding of the Exxon Valdez was an accident," the spokesman said.

There still is a legal about ques-

tion whether the environmental groups — the National Wildlife Federation, the Natural Resources Defense Council and the Wildlife Federation of Alaska — can sue Exxon for damages. The answer, which might come this spring, could forge new environmental law, Mr. Cowles said.

The environmentalists' suit asks the court to order Exxon to set up a fund to pay for damage assessment, restoration and to buy wildlife preserves in areas not endangered by oil production.

Jurors in the seven-week trial said Mr. Hazelwood's steady walk and clear speech before the accident, as well as the 10-hour and 30-minute wait before his blood was tested for alcohol, left them in doubt over whether he was legally drunk.

They said his clear instructions to his crew indicated that he had not willfully put his ship at risk. "Reckless, no," said a juror, Jeff Sage, a grocery manager. "Negligent, possibly."

Michael Chalos, one of Mr. Hazelwood's lawyers, said Mr. Hazelwood soon faces a Coast Guard hearing on the possible revocation of his captain's license. If he retains his license, Mr. Chalos said, Mr. Hazelwood intends to ask Exxon Corp. "to give him his job back and give him back pay."

"The only employer he has ever had was Exxon," Mr. Chalos said. (UPI, NYT, WP, Reuters)

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## Lawyer in Bizarre Flight Indicted for Fraud in U.S.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Thomas L. Root, a Washington communications lawyer and a pilot who was involved in a bizarre plane flight and shooting last summer, has been indicted by a U.S. grand jury on charges of defrauding clients seeking federal broadcast licenses.

According to the 35-count indictment, Mr. Root was under federal investigation and was in financial trouble when he boarded his Cessna 210 at National Airport in Washington on July 13 and began a trip to North Carolina.

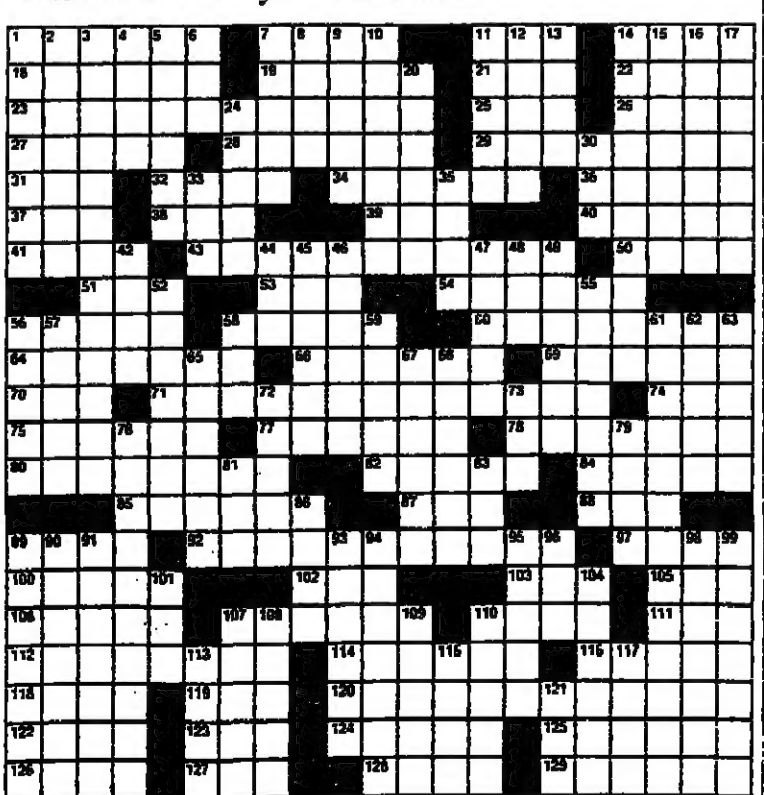
Mr. Root said he blacked out, and the plane, monitored by air controllers and chased by military aircraft, continued on automatic pilot before running out of fuel and ditching in the Atlantic near the Bahamas.

Mr. Root was rescued with a gunshot wound in his stomach. Experts have been unable to determine how he was shot. The flight has never been explained, but Mr. Root has denied that his financial and legal troubles were connected with the flight and gunshot wound.

Since the flight, his law firm has filed for bankruptcy proceedings.

**SHERIDAN MORLEY**  
IN THE HIT EVERY WEDNESDAY

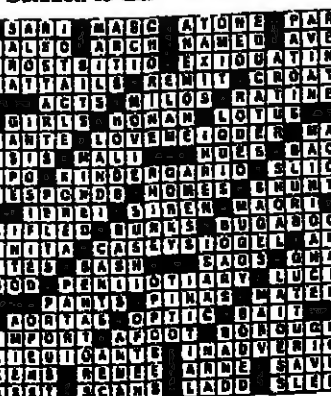
## Memoranda By Bert Rosenfield



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

- ACROSS**
- 1 Wrinkled
  - 7 Word that may stop a truck
  - 11 Gen. — Arnold
  - 14 Kind of plan
  - 18 Farmer U.K. judicial writ
  - 19 — rog (err)
  - 21 Football Hall-of-Famer Parker
  - 22 Bessie of finance
  - 23 Memo to a gabby
  - 25 Use a death ray
  - 28 Norm's unseen wife in "Cheers"
  - 29 Far out
  - 30 Combines with dye or dory
  - 29 Arcane
  - 31 Monogram of the 21st V.P.
  - 32 Cover's cousin
  - 34 Politician's unit
  - 36 Took the bait
  - 37 Saison chaude
  - 38 Oldest settler in the west
  - 39 A U vowel
  - 40 Nine-to-five
  - 41 Rue — Paix
  - 43 Memo to a sluggish walnut
  - 44 Proverbial
  - 45 Sheel, —, Nisan
  - 51 Dir. to Rochester from Buffalo
  - 53 Cinnabar, for on
  - 54 One on the watch
  - 56 Institute in Brooklyn
  - 58 Kun of strathspeys
  - 60 Cuban song: 1907
  - 62 Effluge
  - 64 Sarty novel
  - 69 Word in Kan's motto
  - 70 Kan's concern
  - 71 Memo to a careless Bonn
  - 74 — Downing
  - 75 Small pikeperch
  - 77 New Zealand's discoverer
  - 78 Fatuous
  - 80 Locking a breastbone
  - 82 — Kick Out
  - 84 Try a soul
  - 85 Came down in buckets
  - 87 Durango
  - 88 Land-based newt
  - 89 — Cynwyd, near Philadelphia
  - 92 Memo to a waiting
  - 93 Riza Khan
  - 94 Pahlavi, e.g.
  - 100 Bouquet
  - 102 — Alone
  - 103 Like sushi
  - 105 Qua — (here and there, in Napoli)
  - 106 — Gulf
  - 107 Evince affection

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## A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a person's face, heavily shadowed and grainy, appearing to be in a state of distress or pain. The image is characterized by extreme contrast, with deep blacks and bright whites, giving it a stark, almost abstract quality. The person's features are partially obscured by deep shadows, particularly around the eyes and nose. The overall texture is very rough and noisy, typical of a low-quality photocopy or a high-contrast digital filter applied to a photograph.

*The Associated Press*  
**JERUSALEM** — Archbishop Torkom Manougian, 71, has been elected the new Armenian patriarch of Jerusalem, the 96th in a succession that dates from the 7th century. Born in Baghdad and educated in Jerusalem, he had served for the past 24 years as primate of the Eastern Diocese of the Armenian Church in America.

The national unity government "was good and correct in past circumstances, but it would not succeed this time," President Chaim Herzog said Thursday in announcing that he had offered Mr. Peres the chance to form a new government.

Behind this reticence, in turn, lies the fear that has held the unity governments together; that Israeli, deadlocked between the contrary visions of Likud and Labor on the future of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, cannot afford to face its differences.

"Both Labor and Likud claim

that the policies of the other will lead Israel to destruction," a political scientist, Yaron Ezrahi, said. "And Israelis, including the politicians from the small parties, have been so frightened by these two scenarios that the choice of the country has become not to choose."

Under the unity government, Likud was forced to slow its strategy of settling the occupied territories in preparation for their eventual annexation by Israel. At the same time, every effort by Labor to move the country toward its goal of a diplomatic process in which Israel gave up the lands in exchange for

For many Israelis, even this negative stalemate, which was bolstered by the inconclusive results of the 1988 general elections, made sense in the waning years of the 1980s, when Cold War politics still

In recent weeks, an Israeli diplomatic immobility that might have been regarded benignly two years ago has begun to appear as a serious problem to both the Labor Party leadership and the Bush administration.

The changing strategic conditions, which have tended to favor Israel in the short term, have only strengthened the will of Likud to resist any peace process that might involve territorial concessions.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Birth of Namibia

Everyone was in Windhoek the other day as Africa's last colony, South-West Africa, joyously became its 52nd independent state. Namibia, Frederick de Klerk, president of the finally departing colonial power, beamed to be in the international company that apartheid has denied South Africa for decades. The secretary-general of the United Nations took congratulations for his efficient service (under budget, too) in administering the country's transition to independence. The U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers represented the great-power collaboration that had peeled away the intervening armies and prepared the move to constitutionalism. Chester Crocker was there, the American diplomat who put the pieces of independence together. So was Nelson Mandela, symbolizing the possibility of a peaceful future for South Africa.

Not to omit Sanyo Njima, guerrilla-leader-turned-elected president, polarizer-turned-reconciler. Marxist-turned-something-in-the-middle. He has had to conquer the great skepticism that many of his countrymen and many foreign friends of Namibia have felt about his personal fitness to rule. He proclaimed his country independent, however, to a rare wave

of good feeling and high expectation.

The international circumstances attending the birth of Namibia had much to do with it. Communism is in retreat at many points — which means Namibia is taking its independence in an atmosphere of considerable consensus, not confrontation, about its economic and political future. Further, South Africa sits on the brink of what is widely regarded as one of the century's great experiments in democratic transition across ethnic lines. Namibia, with 80,000 whites in a population of 1.3 million, offers something of a trial run, and a propitious one at that.

Politically, Namibia enjoys the continent's most democratic constitution and a balance of internal forces providing a strong ruling party. Mr. Njima's, and a strong opposition too. The economy, dominated by whites with South African ties, is one of Africa's most prosperous. The challenge for the new government will be to cope with fierce pressures to produce jobs and other early material rewards of independence, while consolidating democracy and maintaining the confidence of foreign leaders. The task has crushed many Third World states, but Namibia has the chance to succeed.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## An \$8 Billion Behemoth

The price of America's latest atom smasher has just jumped a little — from \$5.9 billion to \$8 billion — and the design is not even completed. Before it leaps again, there is time for second thoughts. This dinosaur of a machine may crush more fruitful kinds of physical research.

The Superconducting Supercollider is to be constructed beneath the plains of Waxahachie, Texas, south of Dallas. Henson Moore, the deputy secretary of energy, said four months ago it would be built for \$5.9 billion, "or we're not going to build it at all." He has now yielded to \$8 billion. Why does Washington seem to believe the supercollider must be built at any cost?

President Bush hailed it in his budget message as the "concrete manifestation" of America's scientific leadership. The machine's 54-mile (87-kilometer) ring will certainly consume a lot of concrete. And it has a noble purpose: to increase knowledge about the ultimate constituents of matter and the earliest moments in time.

But the supercollider is a very expensive approach. By smashing protons together at stupendous energies, it will explore a new range of subatomic events, one of which is the appearance of an entity known as the Higgs boson. But the successful European physics consortium in Geneva has also proposed a machine that could reach the energies at which the alleged Higgs bosons appear. By buying into the Europeans' collider, which would cost only \$1 billion to build, American physicists could be assured of a ringside seat.

Another attraction of the European device is that its magnets might use the newly discovered materials that become superconducting at high temperatures, and may yield

important industrial spinoffs. The supercollider's magnets use the old superconductors.

Particle physics is a high intellectual endeavor from which it would be unthinkable for America to retreat. But intellectual leadership does not necessarily require owning the biggest and most expensive accelerator.

For years, the healthy rivalry with physicists at European accelerators has spurred scientific progress. But now that the price of admission to the competition is \$8 billion, collaboration looks more enticing.

Accelerator rings have been getting larger as higher energies are sought; the vast supercollider ring is probably the end of the line. The next generation of machines will probably be linear colliders, of the kind now working at Stanford University. If that is where the future lies, why not invest in linear colliders instead of a machine at the dead end of evolution?

Congress, which must approve the initial construction funds, will not siphon them from other research disciplines. But there is no guarantee Congress will stick to this plan; in less than a year it may starve other branches of physics to complete the supercollider. A further risk is that costs will continue to escalate because of magnet problems. Worst of all, nothing of scientific interest may lie in the energy range the supercollider opens up.

These risks would be worth running in better times, but not in today's straitened circumstances. Buying into the European collider and investing in a new linear collider would keep America's 2,200 particle physicists at their discipline's frontiers more cheaply and securely than betting \$8 billion on the Waxahachie behemoth.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Testing Abortion Law

The tiny Pacific island of Guam is a U.S. territory, and the same constitutional limitations that govern the actions of the 50 states apply to the local legislature, a unicameral body with 21 members. When the Supreme Court issued its landmark abortion decision, *Roe v. Wade*, in 1973, the territory's anti-abortion laws were nullified. But following last summer's Webster decision, legislators in Guam, like their counterparts in many states, decided to test the scope of *Webster* by placing restrictions on abortion. The Guamian legislature did not start out slowly with a limitation on public spending or a rule on parental notification. They banned abortion entirely except to save the life of the mother. They made it a crime to perform or to receive or aid in an abortion, and they outlawed speech in the form of "solicitation for abortion."

There was little debate on the measure, which was passed unanimously March 8. The island is 90 percent Roman Catholic, and the local archbishop, with a heavy hand, had threatened to excommunicate legislators who voted against it. But at least one woman — Anita Arriola, who had recently returned home after practicing law in San Francisco for six years — was outraged. Understated by the fact that the author of the bill is her own mother, Senator Elizabeth Arriola, the lawyer alerted the American Civil Liberties Union to the situation.

The drama came to a climax this week when Janet Benshoof of the ACLU flew

from New York hoping to persuade the governor to veto the bill (he did not see her) and was thereafter charged with violating the solicitation provision of the law because at a public meeting she pointed out that Guamian women could still get abortions in Hawaii. A hearing on these charges has been set for April 2.

The voters of Guam will have an opportunity to decide on this new law themselves. There will be a referendum on Election Day in November. The chances that it will survive a constitutional test in the U.S. courts are remote. The attorney general of Guam, Elizabeth Bennett-Anderson, advised legislators that the law would be unconstitutional and will probably prompt Miss Benshoof on the hard to sustain speech charges, as a good test case. But even if the law does not survive, the Guam experience is a good reminder of how bad things could get if *Roe v. Wade* is overturned.

Young American women have no experience of laws that criminalize abortion, laws that would jail women and doctors and that would justify the arrest and prosecution even of those who supply information. No one expects such repressive legislation to be enacted by many state legislatures in the absence of *Roe*, although Idaho seems to be moving in that direction. But the speed and ease with which territorial lawmakers acted is a chilling reminder of what is at stake.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

### Saber-Rattling Over Lithuania

Confronted with Lithuania's defiance, Mikhail Gorbachev may have thought he had no choice but to react in a way that has now led to ever-looming saber-rattling. He has embarked on a road full of dangers. In their quest for freedom, the Baltic republics have been determined, sober and orderly. Their independence movements have kept passions in check. This admirable self-control is now being acutely tested in Lithuania, where Soviet war planes buzz cities and drop leaflets intended to inflame

the ethnic Russian minority. All this is ominous, because it evokes memories of the tactics Hitler used to justify his intervention in Czechoslovakia and Poland, ostensibly to protect ethnic Germans. Gorbachev is no Hitler. But if he now loses the reserve and clear-headedness for which he has become so admired throughout the world, he may become a hostage to his enemies, who want nothing more than to see an end to reform and to the recent improvement in East-West relations. Possibilities for tragic provocations are limitless.

—The Baltimore Sun.

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## It Means More Than a Flag in a Desert Land

By Anthony Lewis

WINDHOEK, Namibia — It was a scene of amiable chaos. Hosni Mubarak and Nelson Mandela and Yasser Arafat trying to find their seats in the jammed VIP section of the stadium. Here women walking by in their long Victorian dresses and bonnets. Unlabeled cries from the distant stands.

The schedule slipped. It was well past the appointed hour of midnight when the South African flag was lowered and the new blue, red, green and gold of Namibia raised.

But it happened. After 70 years under South African control, after guerrilla war and torture and exile, Namibians had their own country. And the symbol of the South African flag going down let emotion loose in that stadium: not just happiness, I thought, but a kind of amazement that the struggle and international diplomacy and politics had finally worked.

Bence Gwamas, who spent 12 years in exile, tried to explain what she felt: "It was just nice to see that flag coming down. It was the difference between what I was and what I am."

But why should the world care? Namibia is a remote country, with only about 1.3 million people in a mostly desert land.

The answer is that several factors give Namibia's independence significance. One is the role of the South African government. For decades South Africa resisted international efforts to make it disgorge Namibia, which it had taken over from Germany after World War I. When South Africa finally accepted a plan for elections supervised by the United Nations and

leading to freedom, it stalled and evaded on carrying out the plan. But last April, Pretoria finally said yes. It held that through crises in the election process. And President Frederik de Klerk came here for the ceremony. He spoke just before the South African flag was lowered.

It was not an easy moment for Mr. de Klerk. The crowd, impatient to see the flag go down, had begun to chant "Down, down." But he spoke graciously, and he won his audience over.

Mr. de Klerk said the road to Namibia's independence had been "long and arduous." Many had died in the process, "and it is fitting that we should remember them tonight." He clearly meant people on both sides. The audience responded to that acknowledgment of history.

Namibian independence showed that South Africa would keep its commitments. Mr. de Klerk said. The statement was a little hard to take after all the years of obstruction. But Mr. de Klerk was really making a point about the process of negotiation that is about to start in South Africa itself. He was saying: You can trust me.

Another factor of note in the Namibia story is the role of the international community, including the United Nations. The United States had an important part in the diplomacy of the last dozen years, as did other Western powers.

UN forces have been a great success in Namibia over the last year, very possibly an example for other difficult political transitions.

Finally, there is the part played here by the idea of a written constitution enforced by judges. The small population of this country is made up of 11 ethnic groups, divided by race, language, culture, politics. The largest party, SWAPO, has most of its support among the Ovambo people of northern Namibia. It won the election for a constituent assembly that drafted the constitution. But approval needed a two-thirds vote, and SWAPO fell short of that.

"Not getting two-thirds was the luckiest thing that ever happened to us," a SWAPO lawyer said. He meant that the drafters of the constitution had to get a consensus. In the end the assembly approved it unanimously.

The key element, the reassuring one, was the inclusion of a bill of rights. Many of its guarantees are familiar to Americans: freedom of speech, press, religion, association, the right to just compensation for property taken by the state.

That last provision was reassuring to the 100,000 whites, a small but economically dominant group. But the constitution also prohibits discrimination by race or sex, whether by the state or private parties, and it explicitly allows affirmative action. It prohibits capital punishment.

Constitutions can be just pieces of paper. But there is a recent tradition of judicial intervention on behalf of human rights, and all parties seem to feel safer on that ground.

Here again, Namibia could have a larger meaning. If the constitution works, if peace holds, South Africa could look for a similar path.

The New York Times.

## For Stability, Germany Needs a Foot in Each Camp

By John Lewis Gaddis

ATHENS, Ohio — Two hundred

and one years ago last August, the nobles and clerics of the French National Assembly, in a single memorable night of revolutionary zeal, voted to divest themselves of the rights and privileges they had accumulated under the old regime.

In their eagerness to demonstrate solidarity with "the people," there had arisen among them what the historian Simon Schama has called a cult of self-dispossession. "Like nervous acolytes made piggish with the thrill of initiation," Mr. Schama wrote, "successive ducs, marquis, vicomtes, bishops and archbishops stripped themselves down to the happy nakedness of citizenship."

Something like that is happening, only slightly less dramatically, to the old Cold War superpowers.

The Soviet Union is withdrawing troops from Europe. Bismarck, the American can get around to requesting that they do so; they are thereby removing the most credible justification America has had for maintaining its own military presence there.

The recent East German elections dashed whatever hopes Americans and their NATO allies may have had of slowing German reunification. Accommodation to self-determination is leading to self-dispossession, and it is no clearer now than it was in 1789 what the ultimate consequences will be. This abrupt erosion of superpower authority has created unexpected opportunities for geopolitical "grand designers," and they have duly produced a bewildering array of proposals for a new European order.

What we have not had, though, is a calm, look-back-at-what-kept-the-peace-of-Europe-for-so-long.

It was, most historians agree, precisely the imposition of Soviet and American spheres of influence after World War II. A global ideological and military rivalry had the effect, for the four and a half decades that followed 1945, of suppressing the regional rivalries that had propelled Europe into two world wars in the three decades that preceded 1945.

The Cold War was therefore for Europe also a "long peace." Although the stability that resulted was not achieved by morally equivalent means — Americans were invited to stabilize Europe, but the Russians invited themselves — it was at least an improvement over the way Europe had managed their own affairs.

Why should we not, therefore, consider the one option for resolving the German question that would preserve a semblance of superpower bipolarity while accommodating the irresistible pressures for reunification? Why could not a unified Germany hold simultaneous membership in NATO and in a reorganized Warsaw Pact?

There is ample historical precedent, not least in the history of Germany itself under Bismarck, for means that managed their own affairs. The United States, after all, currently functions within three formal alliance systems (NATO, the Rio Pact and ANZUS), not to mention additional bilateral alliances with Japan, South Korea and the Philippines.

Simultaneous membership in antagonistic alliances is a rarer phenomenon, to be sure, but why should NATO and the Warsaw Pact be an-

tagonistic in a post-Cold War Europe? Why shouldn't alliances outlast the enemies that gave rise to them and then go on to find new roles?

For neighbors nervous about German reunification, a simultaneous NATO-Warsaw Pact membership should provide greater reassurances and expand the NATO-Warsaw Pact military staff contacts that began earlier this year. These offer one of the most promising frameworks yet devised for dealing with future European security issues.

The obvious difficulty with this approach is that the Warsaw Pact seems about to become extinct; its East European members would shed few tears over its demise. But a Warsaw Pact without Soviet troops stationed in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary would be a very different one.

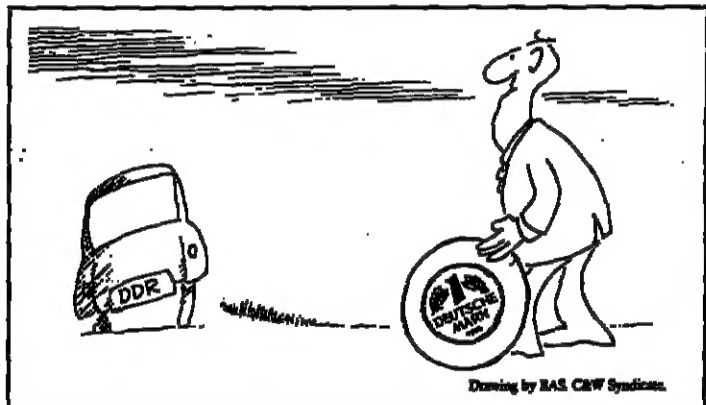
And it was the Russians who encouraged (and in some cases perhaps even helped to engineer) the revolu-

tion of 1989. Those who benefited from their might well consider their freedom, and the withdrawal of Soviet troops, to be a fair trade for a continuing Soviet role as titular head of a restructured Warsaw Pact.

A liberated Eastern Europe will not necessarily be a peaceful place. Irredentist grievances, ethnic rivalries and religious antagonisms abound. Once these begin to manifest themselves, the Helsinki process, if that is the only structure we have in place to deal with them, is apt to have all the authority of a voluntarily enforced speed limit on the highway.

If the Warsaw Pact is allowed to expire, it will almost certainly become necessary at some point in the not too distant future, to reinvent it. But a reorganized Warsaw Pact that maintained safeguards against the possible dangers of German reunification would gain a new legitimacy in the eyes of East Europeans. And a Warsaw Pact that maintained order in Eastern Europe would attract support in a reunified Germany.

Complementarity can sometimes arise in odd places; the benefits it offers ought not be overlooked. It is a principle of enlightened conservatism that one ought to retain what history shows to have worked, even as one accommodates to change. In an age in which, we are told, liberalism is triumphant, it might not be a bad idea to provide "equal time" for a few of the habits of enlightened conservatism. Call it a "fairness doctrine" for managing geopolitical upheaval.



## Standing With Havel at Center Stage

By Dominique Moisi

"What kind of place will Europe be? It will not become an Orwellian superpower, it will not become a fortress. It will be a smaller, but perhaps a nicer place. Yes, it will be big enough to be a home not only for James Joyce and Marcel Proust but also for Franz Kafka, Fyodor Dostoevsky and William Faulkner."

PARIS — I met Václav Havel — the man who set this new standard of wisdom, tolerance and understanding for Europe — twice during his state visit to Paris this week, first in the sober and pompous surroundings of the Marigny Palace, which houses France's foreign guests of honor. The Czechoslovak president looked amused but slightly abashed, as if he were a spectator in a wondrous play about his own life. But he also no doubt was annoyed by the petty repetitiveness of the political questions he is being called to deal with, so far removed from his own concerns for culture and ethics.

Later, in a Paris theater, surrounded by friends, fellow dramatists and actors, Mr. Havel seemed revived, moved by the expressions of affection and gratitude he heard. He engaged in a short but lively dialogue with Peter Brook, the British dramatist. Mr. Havel is clearly a charismatic incarnation of the new Europe (along with Lech Walesa, a man who could

not be more different from him). But he is also someone with a vision of what Europe could be and what politics should become, and he expresses his thoughts with grace.

To a Western Europe dominated by political cynicism, by raw struggles for power rather than over ideas, Mr. Havel offers another vision: of a politics of ethics. It should, he says, be invested with a mission that transcends it; it should aim at creating civic culture. Central Europe, as it emerges from 40 years of totalitarianism, should not just copy the Western democratic model but should rejuvenate it. Those in Czechoslovakia who want to join to be free, he says, are a higher sense of what democracy can and should be. Democracy matters, at home and abroad. It can help counteract the poison of nationalism.

Mr. Havel wants Central Europe to be part of a greater Europe. If a diluted Western democracy is not a pure model, then Western Europe, with its drive for unification, is.

Mr. Havel knows that Czechoslovakia cannot join the European Community tomorrow. Relying on the links created among dissident groups during the years of repression, he dreams

of building a special relationship among three states that have recently emerged from totalitarianism. For Mr. Havel, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia can together serve as a buffer between a powerful Germany and a possibly crumbling Soviet empire; they can prevent the nationalist outbursts that could block the path toward mature democracy.

Yet Mr. Havel's ultimate goal is to usher Czechoslovakia into Western Europe. Without falling into the trap of equating the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Mr. Havel would like to keep both the United States and the Soviet Union within the framework of a Grand Europe. Committed to democracy, he does not fear the prospect of a united democratic Germany. In his mind, the great challenges today are the democratization of Central and Eastern Europe and the rise of Soviet dissent.

In the Havel vision of a new politics and a new Europe a distant dream? Or is there a concrete opportunity that must be seized before it is too late?

For those of us Europeans born after the war, the European revolution of 1989 has brought our first real historical challenge, thrusting us as actors to the center stage of our own play. Václav Havel, the playwright, may be in his rightful place.

The writer is associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales. He contributed this view to the International Herald Tribune.

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1890: A Popular Organ

PARIS — The *Herald* says in an editorial: The human stomach is becoming a conspicuously popular organ. The greatest success of the late Exhibition next to the Eiffel Tower was the abdominal entertainment known as the *dance du ventre*, and the performances of Signor Succi's celebrated stomach have been hailed in the principle cities of Europe. He is now demonstrating to the people of London that his stomach can dispense with food for forty consecutive days without breaking out into insurrectionary colic. The growing popularity of the stomach as a public entertainment is another evidence of the gross materialism of the age. Signor Succi's stomach draws a crowd which cares neither for his soul nor his intellect.

### 1915: Italy Ready to Act

LONDON — Despatches from Rome state that the situation has completely changed within the last

## Lithuania Isn't Texas: Let It Go

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — A Soviet diplomat buttonholed me to say he had read my book about Abraham Lincoln — and wasn't there a remarkable similarity between the challenge of secession that Lincoln faced in 1861 and the challenge Mikhail Gorbachev faces from the Baltic secessionists today?

How could I square support of Lincoln's decision to preserve the Union with my incendiary column titled "Free the Baltics"?

I told him the parallel he was attempting to draw was ill-informed and dangerous (adding that I knew Abe Lincoln, and wasn't there a remarkable similarity between the challenge of secession that Lincoln faced in 1861 and the challenge Mikhail Gorbachev faces from the Baltic secessionists today?).

Of the Southern American states seeking to secede, only one — Texas — had ever been an independent public, and all had entered into unions voluntarily. But in the case of the Baltic republics, each had been an independent nation until seized by the Soviet Union as a result of the infamous Molotov-Ribbentrop pact.

Therefore, any Soviet "integrity of the union" justification was based on a false analogy. Free people and states can bind themselves into an indissoluble union, but no such contract applies to states coerced, conquered and held captive.

That "Free the Baltics" fulmination ran only 10 months ago; in a subsequent visit to Latvia I asked to see a leader of the popular front pressing for freedom. His associates said he was busy that week working on a draft of a statement that would lead, after the March 1990 elections, to a declaration of independence.

That was a stopper; if this were 1776, would I have said, "Look, tell Mr. Jefferson to set aside that when-in-the-course-of-human-events stuff because a bigfoot pundit wants to see him"? Fortunately, the Latvian leader recognized the need for any support from America.

Least, unwavering, insistent support for the rectification of a Stalinist Hitler was central to the cause of freedom inside and adjacent to the Soviet Union.

Even after the freeing of other nations, Baltic subjugation remains the most damning evidence of Stalinist expansionism. Latvia is the Baltic state most "Russified" by immigration, and is accordingly moving most cautiously; Lithuania, however, remains 80 percent Lithuanian, and is in the vanguard of self-liberation.

Having last week declared its independence, Lithuania is now being subjected to a war of nerves by Mr. Gorbachev. Russian armored troops rumble through the streets of Vilnius. Moscow ordered that phone lines to the outside world be cut, and journalists and tourists denied entry, although have been ordered confiscated from hunters and farmers who have not even threatened to take up arms.

The Lithuanians are not handing under. When General Tamarauskas, the commander of volunteer civil defense forces, began meekly to comply with the roundup of arms and to turn over 16,000 vehicles, Lithuanian deputies moved to replace him.

Nobody in newly free Lithuania is threatening violence; that would be self-defeating. The only person getting into position for the use of force is Mr. Gorbachev. He proposes to tip the shotgun out of the hands of peaceful Lithuanians (thereby inviting the violence leading to crackdown) while telling the world he is merely dismissing them to avert violence.

The Soviet leader last week gained the power to declare martial law and rule by decree; will he use it? A curious version of this question was asked of George Bush on Thursday: "Does it seem to you that he has the political ability to let Lithuania go?" (His reply, based on deep CIA analysis: "I honestly don't know.")

I think Mr. Gorbachev, superman, now has both the power to crack down and to not crack down. If he were a strategic planner, a chess player, he might view Baltic independence as the prelude to a greater problem of disintegration in the Ukraine — and be tempted to provoke super violence now, gambling on a Russian "understanding" on the false Lincoln analogy.

If he is a brilliant improviser, as I fervently hope, Mr. Gorbachev will find a way to get angry and throw the Lithuanians out of the Soviet Union. Latvia and Estonia would follow, and he would continue to enjoy bankable international popularity.

Provoking violence in the name of confounding arms is a transparent trick. Forget it. Mr. Gorbachev, continued Baltic rule is pure Stalinist adventurism. Let Lithuania go.

The New York Times.



# Burma Rebel Shrugs Off U.S. Drug Charge and Talk of Raid

**Reuters**  
**MYING TUN, Burma** — The leader of Burma's largest rebel group has dismissed both a U.S. court indictment accusing him of being an opium warlord and the threat of a Panama-style raid on his stronghold here in the Golden Triangle, a close aide says.

"Khum Sa has become a convenient scapegoat," his spokesman, Cheunsi Jayen, said in this hill-top redoubt near the Burmese-Thai

border. "But this is Asia, not America."

Mr. Khum Sa commands the Shan United Army, a disciplined, well-equipped private army of more than 6,000 men. Burmese and Thai troops have tried to apprehend Mr. Khum Sa for many years.

The U.S. Justice Department said March 15 it had indicted Mr. Khum Sa on 10 drug-trafficking charges related to vast quantities of heroin smuggled into the United

States between 1986 and 1988.

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration estimates 40 to 50 percent of the heroin reaching the United States comes from the Golden Triangle, where Burma, Laos and Thailand meet.

The United States portrayed the indictment as the next U.S. move against international drug traffickers after overthrowing Panama's military leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, in December.

U.S. officials charge that Mr. Noriega was a linchpin in the Latin American cocaine trade.

The Thai press has speculated that the United States might be planning a similar military operation to apprehend Mr. Khum Sa.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman in Bangkok said that he was unaware of any such plan but that the indictment was aimed in part at showing that Washington had not forgotten the heroin problem in Asia.

A military operation "would be very stupid," the rebel spokesman, Mr. Khum Sa, said here Thursday.

"In America there's nobody to oppose the United States," he said, "but in this region there's China, the Soviet Union, India. They are closer with us and might consider taking some kind of action."

Mr. Khum Sa depicts himself as a freedom fighter as well as a successful businessman. His Shan United Army says it is struggling for an autonomous Shan state in Burma.

Mr. Khum Sa, who earlier offered to stop his opium operations in return for payment, has increased his price to \$299 million. The offer was described as an "economic conversion" for the lost livelihood of peasant poppy farmers.

"We are not extortionists," Mr. Khum Sa said.

For now, Mr. Khum Sa's main problem is rival drug armies. The battle for supremacy with the Wa National Army has led to four major clashes since Feb. 14, with hundreds of casualties on both sides, Mr. Khum Sa said.

Bangkok press reports said Mr. Khum Sa has been moving north deeper into Burma since the indictment.

But his spokesman said Mr. Khum Sa, 56, was unruffled. "He feels good there's still somebody who wants to be his enemy," the spokesman said. "Without an enemy he's nothing."

How had he avoided capture so far? "He relies mainly on his own wit, on his troops, on his people," Mr. Khum Sa said.

The spokesman said that about 300 Mon insurgents attacked the rail junction town of Ye, about 240 kilometers (150 miles) east of Rangoon.

The Mons are one of nearly a dozen ethnic minority groups fighting the central government of Burma. They have demanded increased regional autonomy and protection for their languages and cultures.

In another development, the Burmese leader, General Saw Maung, has promoted himself to five-star general and promoted many of the officers serving on the ruling junta, the official press and spokesman said Friday.

The promotions came despite the military's plans to hold elections on May 27, which are intended to return the country to democratic rule. The military seized direct power in September 1988. Diplomatic and opposition sources suggest the military, which has imprisoned many opponents, plans to continue ruling the country behind a figurehead elected government.

## American Businessman Murdered in Brussels

**BRUSSELS** — The American president of Space Research Corp., described as a multinational business dealing in space and military research, has been murdered in his Brussels apartment, Belgian authorities reported Friday.

Gerald Bull, 62, was found Thursday with two bullet wounds in his head and \$20,000 in his pockets, said a spokesman for the Brussels prosecutor. The spokesman said that investigators had described the murder as "professional" made by a killer using a silenced

Insurgents Attack Town  
 Burmese troops repelled attacks by ethnic Mon insurgents on a key town in southern Burma after six hours of fighting that killed at least 50 people, a military spokesman said Friday, United Press International reported from Rangoon.



**WASHING AWAY THEIR SINS** — Teenage offenders in Los Angeles cleaning graffiti off a city bus as part of their punishment. The program puts more than 100 juveniles to work daily. One crew of 36 was reported to have cleaned 120 buses in one day.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### 'Foreign-Looking' Are Hurt by Statute

Three years after a major immigration law took effect, it has resulted in widespread ethnic discrimination against people legally entitled to work, according to 11 groups that have monitored the law throughout the United States.

The report says employers, fearing the legal penalties embodied in the law against hiring illegal aliens, often turn away job applicants who look foreign or speak with a foreign accent. It also says employers, playing it safe, often require unnecessary documents from these "foreign-looking" workers.

Also, says a spokeswoman for the group that coordinated the report, the Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles, some employers seem to have used the Immigration Reform

and Control Act of 1986 as an excuse to discriminate against or to exploit certain ethnic groups.

Under the law, employers face possible fines and jail terms if they hire workers lacking documents entitling them to work in the United States.

Seventy-five percent of the complaints came from people who were legally authorized to work in the United States, including 4 percent who were U.S. citizens. Ninety-one percent of the complainants were Hispanic workers.

In two telephone surveys, people speaking English with a foreign accent had a lower rate of acceptance than people without accents when they responded to newspaper advertisements offering jobs.

### Short Takes

The Oyster Bar, a landmark restaurant in New York's Grand Central Terminal since 1913, is negotiating with a partnership formed by Mitsubishi, which bought into Rockefeller Center last year, and Tokai, one of Japan's major railroads. The partnership

wants a licensing agreement that would allow them to create one or more Oyster Bars in Japanese railroad stations, with the same oyster stew and vaulted tile ceilings found in the original.

A Los Angeles waitress, Kelly McKinnis, is suing the Ma Maison restaurant there for sex discrimination. She said it maintains "a policy whereby female waitresses are prohibited in the formal dining room."

The most frequent foreign settings for U.S. films of the 1930s were Britain, the background for 160 pictures, and France, with 119. Nearly all of these pictures, though, were shot on Hollywood sound stages, U.S. News & World Report magazine notes. Few films were made on location until the 1950s. War-torn lands are favorite Hollywood settings, and Europe was featured in nearly 300 films of the 1940s. In the 1950s, 29 films depicted Korea. Vietnam was the favorite overseas setting in the 1960s with 25 pictures.

Orange is making a comeback in New York clothing stores after

years of being out of fashion for everything but life jackets. The New York Times reports. But it is called tangerine, mango, papaya, gold, terra cotta, coral and even creamy tomato — anything but orange. A spokeswoman for the Pantone Color Institute in Los Angeles said, "Orange simply doesn't sound like an upscale word."

Reebok International Ltd. has dropped a television commercial featuring "bungee jumpers," who tie long elastic cords to their ankles and leap off bridges or other tall structures, ending up dangling a few yards above the water or ground. The ad shows one man wearing rival Nike brand shoes and the other, Reeboks. The final scene shows the man in Reeboks suspended by his bungee cord. Next to him, on another bungee cord, dangle two empty shoes. A Reebok spokeswoman said many viewers objected that the commercial was shown at a time when children were likely to be watching.

Arthur Higbee

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## Bush Against Curbs On Subsidized Art

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**WASHINGTON** — The refusal by the Bush administration to endorse restrictions on the content of federally funded arts programs has sparked fierce protests from the social and religious right.

Already edgy that the Republican Party is softening its opposition to abortion, social and religious conservatives responded angrily to the announcement that the administration would not support their call for legislation to deal with what they consider objectionable art. The White House switchboard was deluged with calls of protest.

The controversy over whether to restrict content of federally financed art received extensive publicity last year because of two photographic exhibits supported by money from the National Endowment for the Arts.

One, by the late Robert Mapplethorpe, included depictions of sadomasochism and erotic male homosexual acts. Another, by

Andres Serrano, depicted a crucifix in a jar of urine.

As a result, this year's spending bill contained restrictions on financing such works. The restrictions were good only for one year. In submitting legislation Wednesday to extend the existence of the arts endowment for another five years, starting Oct. 1, the Bush administration chose not to include "content restrictions" similar to those that apply this year.

In speeches and fund-raising letters conservatives have been pressing the case that the National Endowment has been giving taxpayer money to support art that, in their view, is obscene, promotes homosexuality or is in other ways objectionable.

But John Frohnmayer, director of the National Endowment, issued a statement Thursday emphasizing that he was just as opposed to obscenity as the conservatives who were demanding legislation. "I will be diligent that obscenity will not be funded by the endowment," he said. (NYT, AP)

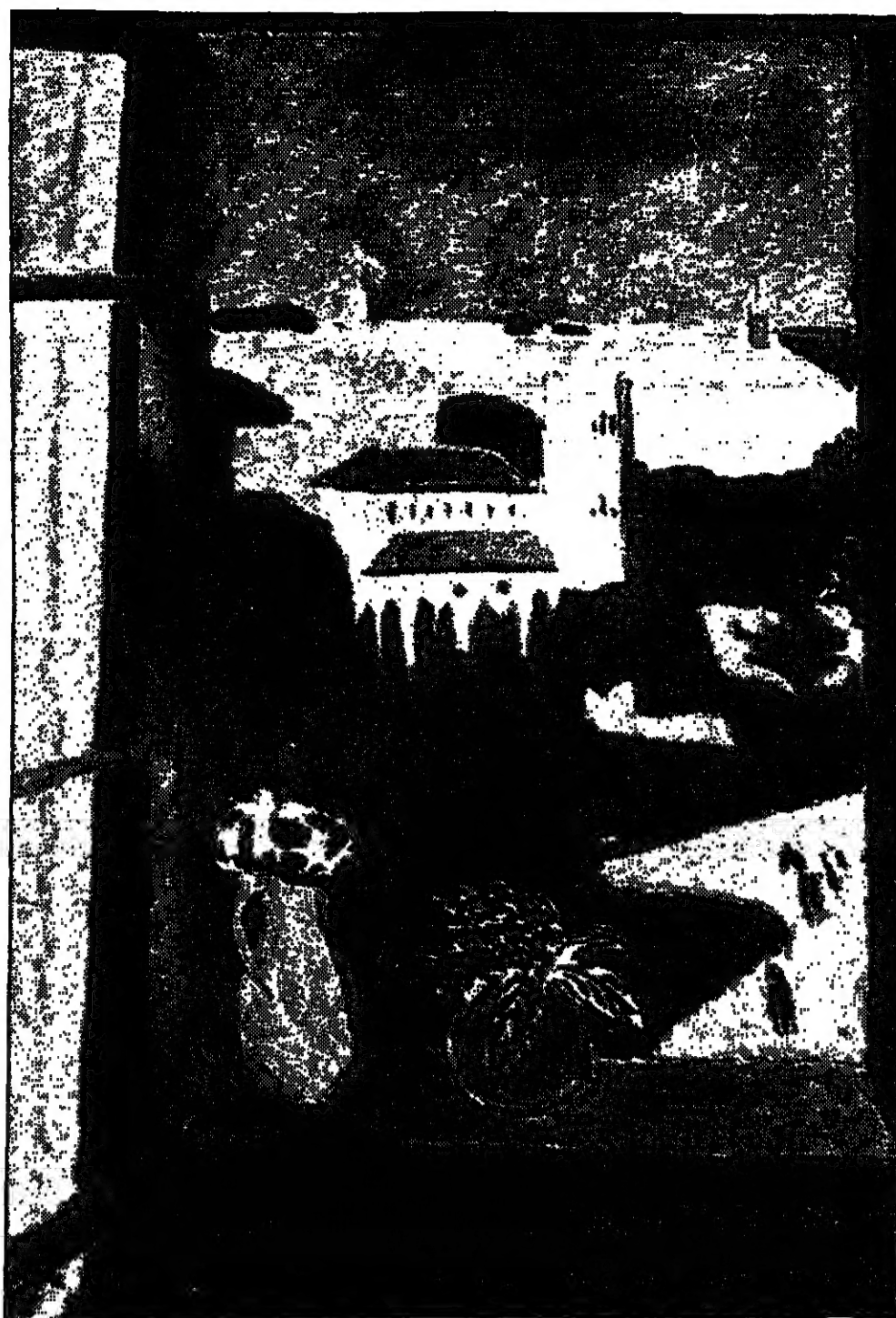
## FOR SALE/SOLD

**Gris Record:** A Cubist collage by the Spanish painter Juan Gris sold for 401,408,000 pesetas (\$3.67 million), the highest price ever paid for a work of art sold in Spain and the most paid for a Gris work. A private collector bought the work, entitled "Le Violon," at a Madrid auction of modern and impressionist Spanish painting organized by Sotheby's representative in Spain.

**Trotsky letter:** A handwritten 1918 letter from Trotsky to Lenin was auctioned for \$27,500, an "extreme bargain" in the view of the buyer, a book dealer who had expected to pay at least \$60,000, but an original manuscript of drawings and writings by the late Orson

Welles failed to draw a bid after being offered for \$11,000 at the Swann Galleries auction in New York. The letter outlined Trotsky's plan for a "no war, no peace" settlement with the so-called Central Powers, led by Germany, near the end of World War I.

**Mussolini, the Ben:** London auctioneers say the Italian government has stopped them from selling papers connected with Benito Mussolini. A spokesman for the Phillips auction house said "the Italian government told us that under a law of 1943 all material owned by Mussolini's National Fascist Party belonged to the government, so we withdrew the 10 lots of Mussolini papers" from a sale.



Matisse's "Paysage vu d'une fenêtre," on view in Washington.

## Matisse in Morocco: Endless Desert Light

By Michael Kimmelman

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — The rain began to fall just a few hours after Henri Matisse installed himself in the Hôtel Villa de France in Tangier at the end of January, 1912.

For days it poured. "Shall we ever see the sun in Morocco?" he complained in a letter to Gertrude Stein. He kept busy by painting a vase of irises in his room, a dark image that makes much of the irregular pattern created by flowers against an ornate dressing table. Only the pale yellow and green stripes reflected in the dressing table's mirror hint at the extraordinary colors that Matisse was to discover in Tangier when the clouds finally lifted.

"Matisse in Morocco," at the National Gallery of Art, has only 23 paintings and about 47 drawings, most of them casual sketches that the artist did while wandering the streets and staring out the window of his hotel during his two trips to North Africa, in 1912 and 1913.

But if the exhibition is small in number of works, it greatly illuminates this key figure in the history of 20th-century art. Matisse's Moroccan paintings are for the most part bathed in a dusty, hazy light, a light composed of pinks and yellows and soft blues and greens.

If the somber, sharper tones of his still life with irises were the result of cloudy skies, the view of Tangier from the open window of his hotel room that he painted on his second trip to Morocco reflected an entirely different experience.

This is a scene parched by the sun. Like so many of Matisse's Moroccan paintings, it is covered only in the thinnest washes of pigment, as if Matisse wanted the texture of the unpainted canvas to show through so that it would add richness to the browns and grays.

Although Matisse spent only a few months in Morocco, his experiences apparently remained vividly with him for the rest of his long life. He was 43 on the first trip, and he was to live 42 more years. To see the paintings he completed in Nice during the 1920s, with their odalisques and their dizzying arrangements of carpets and wallpaper is to see Morocco transplanted to the Riviera.

And to see the cutouts of Matisse's last years, with their brilliant floral concoctions, is to see the spirit of Morocco still alive in the artist's imagination.

**E**VEN the evolution from Matisse's depiction of a female nude in "Back I" of 1909 to his abstracted, tree-like "Back IV" of 1930 can be understood more clearly after seeing the paintings from Tangier.

Pierre Schneider points out in his essay for the exhibition's catalogue, Morocco quickened in Matisse the "process of automatization" by which human forms and vegetal forms coalesced in the artist's imagination. The synthesis emerges in the paintings of Moroccans by Matisse, which are rarely portraits in any traditional sense of the term, so skimpy are they on facial details. Their emphasis is on costume and color, as if the subjects were fantastical flowers, not specific people. Like many Europeans, Matisse seemed to view North Africans as exotics.

"Look at a tree," Matisse said. "It is like a human being."

Once the rain cleared, Matisse saw for the first time the Moroccan landscapes, far more lush than any he had known.

He went almost immediately into the gardens of the Villa Broque, a private estate not far from the hotel, and spent weeks painting the acanthuses, palms and periwinkles that covered the grounds. The landscapes he produced de-

scribe a kind of earthly paradise, a place where Matisse's Fauvist heritage, with its palette of unnaturally shocking colors, gave way to something subtler and more seductive. Matisse obviously did not want to paint Morocco as he had seen it in the works of the French orientalist artists who had made pilgrimages to North Africa since the early 19th century.

He strove for neither the picturesque nor the pornographic. Nude women bathing or revealing themselves for the delectation of Arab men was far from Matisse's mind. But North Africa liberated his imagination. Matisse looked instead at the foliage, at the designs of the buildings and the textures, and most of all at the quality of light, and he found a repertoire of forms and colors that matched his decorative impulse.

Decoration in Morocco was not like decoration in France. It was not secondary to an image; it was the principal subject.

**B**Y painting the patterns and flowers and costumes he saw around him, Matisse realized that he could elevate decoration to something weightier and more evocative than it had been in certain of his earlier works.

In his sketchbooks, he recorded the way buildings tumbled down to the sea in Tangier, the way minarets went cheek by jowl with boxy stucco cottages, the way city squares looked in the afternoon, when the sun drove everyone indoors.

He did not pretend to be anything more than an observer of this territory, an outsider on tour. After closing June 3, the show goes to the Museum of Modern Art in New York from June 20 to Sept. 4, before going to the Pushkin Museum in Moscow later in September and the Hermitage in Leningrad in December.

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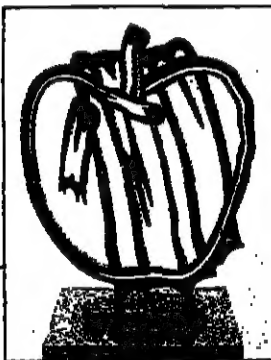
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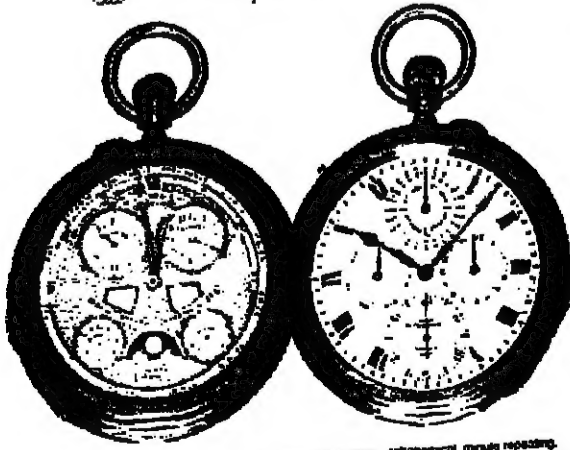
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## Laing Values Assets Above Bid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Laing Properties PLC, which is fighting a hostile takeover bid from Pall Mall Properties, on Friday revealed its assets to be £1.08 billion (\$1.73 billion), well above the takeover offer.

Laing's chairman, Brian Chilver, said that the valuation of its shares at 910 pence, some 40 percent above the 650 pence being offered in the £441 million Pall Mall offer, proved the "derisory" nature of the bid.

The hostile offer was launched in February by Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co., or P&O, and a private real-estate company called Chelsfield through Pall Mall, their joint subsidiary.

News of the valuation sent Laing shares rising 12 pence to 685 pence on the London stock exchange on Friday, as investors hoped that P&O and Chelsfield would raise their offer.

The two bidders already control 23 percent of Laing and on Tuesday extended their offer until April 2.

They had based their offer on Laing's last valuation of its assets, in Dec. 1988, which gave a total of £435 million, or 644 pence a share.

Mr. Chilver said the new valuation had been carried out by independent experts.

The revaluation of assets came as Laing reported an 18 percent rise in its 1989 pre-tax profit to £27.8 million, and a 20 percent increase in its total dividend to 12.3 pence.

Laing, which is involved in real-estate investment and development in Britain and North America, added that it expected to raise its dividend for this year to 14.75 pence, barring unforeseen circumstances.

Mr. Chilver said that he was pleased by the 1989 results and added, "I am sure our shareholders will see Chelsfield and P&O as corporate raiders trying to make a substantial gain at their expense."

Laing said that the new net asset value per share included surpluses on developments and sites. Excluding them, net asset value was £435 million, up from £444 pence in 1988.

The property surplus, which produced this net asset figure, was £847 million above book value at Feb. 28.

Laing expects to make further developments and sites, which translates into a further 71 pence per share.

The company also said that net borrowings at year-end nearly doubled to £469.5 million from £287.4 million. The equivalent of £432.1 million of that figure was in North America, where interest rates are lower than those in Britain, so that the average interest rate paid was 10 percent.

## Fall in Prices Bundesbank Boosts In U.K. Seen 3-Day Interest Rate As Exception

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank nudged a short-term interest rate higher Friday in a technical move that analysts said was meant to show it did not want money market rates to decline.

Several other European countries also adjusted interest rates. The West German central bank raised the rate it pays on three-day treasury bills to 7.3 percent from 7.0 percent. The rate was last raised from 6.5 percent, on Nov. 17.

The three-day bill yield usually forms the floor for money market rates because banks can deposit funds with the Bundesbank at this rate if call money — unsecured interbank loans — falls to its level.

Call money fell to 7.25 percent from 7.70 percent on Thursday but was above an intra-day low of 7 percent. The rate rise is a typical technical move for this stage of the month, said Dieter Wernuth, managing director of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. in Frankfurt. "The Bundesbank does not want to raise over-optimistic expectations about money market rates."

month securities at 10.25 percent.

The three-month rate is the central bank's main instrument for guiding money market rates. A spokesman said the reduction was linked to the Bundesbank move.

Earlier, the Danish central bank cut two interest rates but raised its discount rate. The cuts, it said, were because of recent foreign currency inflows, while the discount rate rise, to 8 percent, was part of an effort to bring that rate more closely into line with short-term market rates.

The Bank of Greece said it raised minimum interest on savings accounts from 15 percent to 16 percent starting April 1, in a bid to cover public-sector payments for April. It also ordered financial institutions to reduce lending and boost government bond holdings.

The bank also said minimum interest rates on various bank loans would rise one percentage point. It said the moves, which also aimed to ease pressure on the balance of payments, may lead to further rises in interest rates.

(Reuters, AP)

## Rhône-Rorer Sees Rising Earnings

NEW YORK — Rhône-Poulenc Rorer, the new company being formed with the 68 percent of Rorer Group Inc. acquired by Rhône-Poulenc SA of France, said Friday its earnings should be above \$11 per share in 1994.

Robert Cawthorn, chairman of Rorer and future chairman of Rhône-Poulenc Rorer, told analysts that the companies' earnings should grow at an annual rate of 31.3 percent from 1991 through 1994.

Revenue, he said, would grow 13.4 percent on a compound annual basis over the same period.

Mr. Cawthorn said the growth would come from products already in the marketplace, the introduction of new drugs, reduction of debt incurred during the acquisition and cost savings.

He said rationalization of manufacturing plants, combination of sales forces and other steps should produce savings totaling about \$180 million by the second year of operations.

This figure, Mr. Cawthorn pointed out, represents roughly four times the cost savings Rorer estimated when it took over the drug operations of Revlon Inc. in the mid-1980s. But Mr. Cawthorn pointed out that those estimated savings, of about \$45 million, were eventually much greater.

Mr. Cawthorn estimated that the new company would earn \$3.04 in 1990, when it will have been in force for about half the year. He predicted earnings would grow to about \$4.86 in 1991, \$6.84 in 1992, \$8.89 in 1993 and \$11.01 in 1994.

He said the 1990 projection did not include the one-time costs of

about \$218 million arising from the acquisition.

Mr. Cawthorn and Igor Landau, head of Rhône-Poulenc's human health products division, said the new company would continue to spend heavily on research for new products.

Mr. Cawthorn said much of the expected growth in earnings would come from products such as Imovane, a sleeping medication, and the anti-cancer treatment Maalox.

He said the recently signed distribution agreement between Rorer and Procter & Gamble Co. for Maalox would assure a steady stream of profits for Rhône-Poulenc Rorer.

Mr. Landau said the combination of Rhône-Poulenc's health products with Rorer was part of an aggressive expansion begun in the 1980s by the French drug and chemical group.

Mrs. Thatcher's Conservatives are trailing the opposition Labour Party in opinion polls and lost a previously safe parliamentary seat in a by-election on Thursday.

Financial markets have indicated that the budget was not tough enough to tackle inflation and the rate is bound to go up in the next few months as the latest round of mortgage rate increases and budget rises in excise duties make their impact.

Mr. Major said the local government community charge, a "poll tax" on every adult which has brought thousands of protesters onto the streets, would add one percentage point to the retail price index next month.

Mr. Major admitted inflation had been more stubborn than expected but said he would not hesitate to increase interest rates if he thought it was necessary.

Dealers said the Bundesbank probably wanted to cut the gap between the repurchase rate and the treasury bill rate. This week's lowest accepted rate on repurchase agreements — which essentially are short-term loans collateralized by securities — was 7.85 percent.

But the unexpected move did not mean key rates would rise soon, dealers said. A Bundesbank board member, Claus Köhler, said he did not see domestic inflationary pressure.

In other European rate moves, the Belgian National Bank in Brussels cut Treasury bill rates by 0.10 percentage point. One-month bills were set at 10.20 percent, two-month issues at 10.25 percent and three

## Sofia Frees Up Farming

Agence France-Press

SOFIA — The Bulgarian government has adopted a decree bringing free-market principles to agriculture, including an end to fixed prices, the Bulgarian news agency BTA reported Friday.

But the state will retain control of bread, milk, meat, sugar, oil and baby-food prices.

Farmers' taxes will be cut to 10 percent, from 20 percent, and will be applied equally to cooperatives and private farms under the decree, which was adopted Thursday.

Farmers will be allowed to retain half the foreign currency obtained from exports of produce, while the agriculture sector will have its debt to the state, of 2.1 billion leva (\$2.1 billion at the official rate), written off.

The government also said that there would in future be no limit on the number of people a private company could employ; the limit at present is 10.

Such business is expected to develop rapidly as Europe moves toward dropping economic barriers in 1992.

While 1989 partial operating profit grew 20 percent, compared with 2 percent a year earlier, net profit growth slowed to 0.9 percent, from 3.4 percent in 1988.

Mr. Fiala said that Girozentrale had to account for 300 million schillings it used in joint action with a bank consortium to bail out the West German retailer Co op AG, which faced bankruptcy last year.

Shareholders' funds rose to 12.8 billion schillings, from 9.9 billion in 1988, while Girozentrale's equity ratio rose to 4.4 percent, from 3.6 percent. This figure must reach 4.5 percent by 1996, in line with Austria's capital-adequacy laws.

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## Kidder Acquires 25% of Spanish Investment Bank

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Kidder, Peabody International has acquired 25 percent of a leading Spanish investment banking firm, Benito Y Monjardin, for undisclosed terms.

Kidder said Thursday it would sell a portion of the stake to GE Capital, a financial unit of Kidder's parent, General Electric Co., and to So.Pa.F., a Milan investment concern affiliated with Kidder.

Benito Y Monjardin engages in equity underwriting, corporate finance, trading and other businesses.

Michael A.M. Keshner, president of Kidder, Peabody International, said the move was part of an effort to seek mergers and acquisitions business in Spain.

Such business is expected to develop rapidly as Europe moves toward dropping economic barriers in 1992.

While 1989 partial operating profit grew 20 percent, compared with 2 percent a year earlier, net profit growth slowed to 0.9 percent, from 3.4 percent in 1988.

Mr. Fiala said that Girozentrale had to account for 300 million schillings it used in joint action with a bank consortium to bail out the West German retailer Co op AG, which faced bankruptcy last year.

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## Louis Vuitton Head Vows To Pursue Court Battle

PARIS — The chief executive of Louis Vuitton, Henry Racamier, will not give up his legal case against the chairman of LVMH Moët Hennessey-Louis Vuitton SA even if a Paris court throws it out on a technicality, a spokesman for Vuitton said Friday.

Mr. Racamier has been involved in a battle for control of LVMH with the company's chairman, Bernard Arnault, since Mr. Arnault took over last year as chairman of the luxury goods group.

Mr. Racamier suffered a setback on Thursday when a public prosecutor asked for the case to be dismissed on technical grounds. VIG, the Vuitton family holding firm, is asking the court to invalidate a warrants issue that gave Mr. Arnault control of LVMH.

The prosecutor said the case should be thrown out because Mr. Racamier should have taken legal action against all the warrant holders, not just Mr. Arnault. The court is to rule on April 26.

## Shipper Invests In Freight Firm

Agence France-Press

ROUBAIX, France — Edouard Dubois & Fils Transport SA, a French freight company, said Friday that the shipping concern Société Navale & Commerciale Desarmes Vieilleux would acquire a 34 percent stake in it.

Delmas Vieilleux is to buy a minority bloc of shares and will acquire further stock in Dubois through a new share issue. Patrick Dubois will remain president and general manager of Dubois, in which the Dubois family will retain a 66 percent stake.

## Girozentrale Plans Growth in U.S. and Europe

VIENNA — Girozentrale, the major Austrian bank, plans further expansion in the United States and Eastern and Western Europe, the deputy managing director, Rudolf Fiala, said Friday.

Girozentrale & Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen AG will open offices in Madrid and Milan this year and a branch of its New York subsidiary on the U.S. West coast, possibly in San Francisco, Mr. Fiala said at a news conference.

The bank reported a 20 percent increase in its 1989 partial operating profit, to 1.2 billion schillings (\$100 million), on a balance-sheet

total of 301.8 billion schillings, up from 287.1 billion in 1988.

Mr. Fiala said the bank wanted to increase its presence in European Community countries and was looking at setting up a capital-markets unit in West Germany, Luxembourg or Belgium.

"We will take controlled steps into the East," Mr. Fiala said. Girozentrale, an umbrella for Austria's savings banks, opened an office in Prague last year, and holds a stake in Hungary's International Investment Agency in Budapest.

"As an Austrian bank, we have an historic chance," he said, adding that many European banks are

moving into East European markets and would provide competition for Girozentrale.

But Mr. Fiala added that Girozentrale is unlikely to reap quick profits from increasing business in Eastern Europe, as the economic climate there is still uncertain.

The bank's managing director, Hans Hammer, said Girozentrale's 1989 results were encouraging. It raised its basic capital at end-1989 by one million schillings, to 3.73 billion, he noted. The bank maintained its dividend at the 1988 level of 9 percent, with a 1 percent bonus.

Shareholders' funds rose to 12.8 billion schillings, from 9.9 billion in 1988, while Girozentrale's equity ratio rose to 4.4 percent, from 3.6 percent. This figure must reach 4.5 percent by 1996, in line with Austria's capital-adequacy laws.

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## NASDAQ

Friday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, covers of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month Stock Div. Yld PE High Low P/A Chg

12 Month Stock Div. Yld PE High Low P/A Chg

12 Month Stock Div. Yld PE High Low P/A Chg

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SPORTS

# From the Streets of Brazil to Racing's Elite

By Stewart McBride

**SAO PAULO** — On the eve of the Brazilian Formula One Grand Prix, the befuddled foreigners in the grandstands ask this question: How can Brazil, with the world's most accident-prone motorists, produce such blazingly brilliant race car drivers?

Brazilians are, in fact, the world's most dangerous drivers. In the Copacabana beachfront district of Rio de Janeiro alone, a motorist runs a red light every minute. In São Paulo, Brazil's largest city, police issue more than 4 million traffic tickets a year — one for every automobile in the city — for speeding, drunken driving, zigzagging in tunnels and passing on the sidewalk. Per capita, more motorists are killed on Brazilian highways than in any country in the world. "Traffic here is another Vietnam," the former justice minister, Paulo Brossard, said.

Strangely enough, Brazilians are among the greatest racers in the world. The most recent crop of "breakneck boys from Brazil" reads like an honor roll of world sports: Raul Boesel, 1987 world sports car champion; Emerson Fittipaldi, 1989 Indy car champion; Nelson Piquet, three-time Formula One Grand Prix champion, and Ayrton Senna, the 1988 Formula One victor, believed to be the most gifted driver ever.

Senna, the former Brazilian karting champ who has never won a car race in his home country, is heavily favored in Sunday's Grand Prix, which is to be held outside São Paulo. Two weeks ago in Phoenix, Arizona, Senna swept the season's opening race.



Michele Alboreto, at top speed, splashes through a trial session for the Brazil Grand Prix.

So how did Senna, Piquet, Fittipaldi and the other Brazilians scale the summit of international racing? "The world's best racing school is Brazilian rush-hour traffic," a retired Brazilian racer, Jan Balcer, mused on Friday while watching Senna lay down another blistering qualifying lap time. In the mid-1960s, Balcer, 45, was Fittipaldi's partner in São Paulo's infamous 1,000-mile (1,609-kilometer) sports car race.

Nearly, another Brazilian racer, Bob Sharp, chimed in: "Jackie Stewart used to joke: we must be so fast because of something special in the Brazilian water we drank." Sharp, 47, a touring car champion added: "The real reason is that Brazilians are Latin hot-blooded, fearless drivers. We break speed limits, weave through traffic, make U-turns wherever we like. Stop signs are completely ignored and teenagers learn to drive fast out of self-defense."

"Those personal and financial sacrifices served to toughen up guys like Fittipaldi, Piquet and Senna," Clivio Mendonça, former director of the Brazilian National Confederation of Motor Racing,

Fittipaldi, 43, who was Formula One's first Brazilian champion in 1972 and last May, became the first million-dollar winner of the Indianapolis 500, actually began racing illegally at night with his teenage buddies on the back streets of São Paulo. Piquet, who grew up in Brasília during the '60s while the new capital was under construction, surreptitiously raced his mother's Volkswagen Beetle on the city's newly paved roads.

To break into international racing, all of Brazil's champions have been forced to abandon friends, family, South American sunny climate and culture and move to rigid Britain, the mecca of motor racing.

"Emerson paved the way for Piquet, Senna and the rest. He proved it was possible for a Brazilian to succeed and showed them how to do it," said Rosa, 47, an investment banker who now manages the Jose Carlos Pace Circuit.

"Moving to Europe was an all-or-nothing proposition, and they had to be especially devoted to survive. They gave it everything they had."

Fittipaldi, son of a famous São Paulo motor sports journalist, grew up surrounded by such South American racing legends as Juan Manuel Fangio, Froilan Gonzalez and Chico Landi. In 1969, Emerson left Brazil to race Formula Ford in Europe and "opened the door for two decades of Brazilian drivers to come," said Francisco Rosa, who worked abroad as Fittipaldi's mechanic and transport driver for the five years it took the racer to find sponsorship.

"Emerson paved the way for Piquet, Senna and the rest. He proved it was possible for a Brazilian to succeed and showed them how to do it," said Rosa, 47, an investment banker who now manages the Jose Carlos Pace Circuit.

To finance his European racing career in the early '60s, Fittipaldi sold steering wheels in Brazil. Piquet, during his first years in Europe, overhauled his own cars and bedded down on worn racing tires in the back of his van.

Ayrton Senna da Silva, however, was a silver spoon baby. When Senna was 4 years old, his millionaire father, a São Paulo industrialist, gave him a one-horsepower custom-built kart. By the age of 13, Senna was a fanatic and from then on nothing and no one mattered but racing. Eight years later he abandoned his university business studies and left Brazil to race Formula Fords in England. He subsequently divorced his young Brazilian bride, studied English at night and shortened his name to accommodate television commentators.

Senna, the Formula One wunderkind who turned 30 on Wednesday, believes his remarkable career has been divinely guided and has recently taken up Bible studies. Senna's beliefs appear to typify the prevailing attitude among many Brazilian drivers in a country where an estimated 80 percent of its 145 million inhabitants practice Catholicism, African-derived candomblé rites, or both.

"Brazilian motorists seem to feel they have special powers on the road," Sharp said, "and are protected by their St. Christopher medals and black magic. Even in racing I find that superstitions dissolve fear and tension. My mother used to bring back holy water from Lourdes in France and I religiously sipped it before every race."

Perhaps Jackie Stewart was right: the secret's in the water.

## Five-Nations Finale Will Deliver A Lesson in Survival of the Fittest

By Bob Donahue

International Herald Tribune

**PARIS** — Wales has never had a Five Nations whitewash, losing all four matches. That says something about Welsh rugby endurance over the years. Each of the other countries has been shut out in the annual tournament at least twice.

Behind a draw in Dublin this Saturday, Ireland will have its seventh whitewash or Wales its first. Each goes into this closing match of the 1990 tournament with three defeats behind it.

The match has been dismissed in some quarters as an anticlimactic sideshow, after the Scottish upset of England in the title match last Saturday. Better, though, to recall a warning by Pierre Bertrac shortly before he was dropped as France's captain this season: "Rugby is a school of humility." England looked overconfident in Edinburgh. Wales or Ireland — nobody knows — could be starting a rebound to glory.

When Ireland played France in a who-cares sideshow in 1920, Ernie Crawford and George Stephenson were making their debuts. Crawford went on to appear 30 times. Stephenson went on to score 14 tries, still the Irish record.

The for-and-against points totals against England, Scotland and France are equivalently bad this year. The Welsh tally is 34-76, or minus 42. Ireland's is 22-67, or minus 45. Wales has scored three tries and allowed 10. Ireland has scored one try and allowed nine.

Ron Waldron, who took over as coach from John Ryan after England's rout of Wales, has been low-key in public. The important thing, he said on Friday, is not averting a whitewash but getting on with his revamped team's development and looking ahead to the World Cup next year.

Ireland's Jimmy Davidson, it is said, could well suffer Ryan's fate if his team loses this one. It will be a surprise, in any case, if speed and fierce contact in the first half-hour are less than desperate on both sides. Hope springs eternal.

The fitter team — Wales, perhaps? — will better last the pace. But that may not be enough if Welsh mistakes give penalty shots to Michael Kiernan. His 12 points in Paris took him to 281 — past Andy Irvine's 273 for Scotland, the previous best by a Northern Hemisphere player.

The Irish, too, will need to mind their manners. Paul Thorne

### FIVE NATIONS RUGBY

**Ireland could have its seventh whitewash or Wales its first.**

burn, the Welsh fullback, has 222 points.

Why was there only one match last Saturday? Because the Irish don't play international rugby on St. Patrick's Day. The only time they ever did was in 1900, when they lost to Wales in Belfast.

Donal Lenihan, Ireland's captain, predicted an English victory over Scotland. The French captain, Laurent Rodriguez, was among the few quoted stars who picked Scotland. Rodriguez correctly valued home advantage.

And so, Ireland should now beat Wales? The trouble is, the visiting team has won every time in this series for six years, starting in 1984. Home advantage has

vanished — as if the teams felt at home on both sides of St. George's Channel.

It's civil war, according to John Taylor, a former Welsh great, who wrote in the 1983 Wales-Ireland program: "Perhaps because of the similarity in our Celtic ancestry, there is always more pride at stake than in matches against England, Scotland or France. Against Ireland it's kin fighting kin. After all, a Welshman is only an Irishman who couldn't swim."

Lenihan and his fellow lock, Neil Francis, should do well in the knoxes. Wales has brought in Haw Williams-Jones, a big policeman, for ballast in the scrums. Five of the Welsh backs have been together all season, compared to only three for Ireland. Michael Bradley's recall at scrumhalf for Ireland could be a bonus.

Scotland started all four of its matches with the same 15 players. Including the announced lineups for Saturday, Ireland will have used 25 players and Wales 26. Both teams are rebuilding after worst success. Ireland finished alone in first place in 1985; Wales shared first place with France in 1988.

It has been an unusual season. Scotland and England made history by being the first British Isles teams to meet with three Five Nations victories apiece. In the two previous instances, Wales had won at home against France in 1978 and Scotland had won at home against France in 1984.

Now, in perfect symmetry, Ireland versus Wales is the first case of British Isles teams meeting with three defeats apiece. Again there were two previous instances involving France — on March 20, 1905, when the French lost in Dublin, and on April 3, 1920, when they won in Dublin against Crawford & Co. Waldron is right to imply that a first Welsh whitewash would not be the end of the world. Wales would still be ahead of the pack — since England has suffered two whitewashes (1972, 1976), Scotland eight (most recently in 1985), Ireland six and France seven (but only once since the 1920s, in 1957).

### Rugby's Big Eight

Team	W	D	L	Tries
1. New Zealand	4	1	3	22
2. England	4	1	3	22
3. Scotland	4	1	3	22
4. Australia	4	1	3	22
5. France	4	1	3	22
6. Argentina	2	1	7	6
7. Ireland	1	0	7	7
8. Wales	1	0	7	7

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5. France	4	1	3	22
6. Argentina	2	1	7	6
7. Ireland	1	0	7	7
8. Wales	1	0	7	7

## São Paulo's Econo-Chaos Leaves Drivers Tireless, Penniless

Special to the Herald Tribune

**SAO PAULO** — Even the world's fastest race car drivers can't outstrip the ruinous repercussions of Brazil's runaway inflation. Battered by torrential rains, economic chaos and threats to cancel the Brazilian Grand Prix, 15 Formula One racing teams have been practicing here for Sunday's race without sufficient fuel, racing tires, and even food for their drivers and mechanics.

As part of his attempt to mop up Brazil's national debt and its 2,700 percent annual hyperinflation, the nation's new president, Fernando

Collor de Mello, announced an economic package of wage and price controls coupled with the temporary seizure of an estimated \$113 billion in assets held in Brazilian banks.

As a result, Brazilians are hoarding their relatively valuable Brazilian cruzeiros while the once-dollar-hungry shops, hotels, and restaurants are now reluctant to accept foreign exchange or credit cards. The consequences for Formula One's billion-dollar traveling circus has been staggering.

"There simply isn't enough money in circulation get our equipment

out of customs," complained one British Formula One team member. Just in time to begin qualifying sessions Thursday, Orestes Quercia, São Paulo's state governor, had to personally intervene and extricate some 2,755 Goodyear racing tires trapped in customs because funds for the handling fees were trapped in the bank.

"It's like a war zone, and because we have no cash we've become prisoners of our hotel," said Mike Doodson, a correspondent for the British weekly Autocar and Motor. "We are eating meals on hotel credit without any idea what we're pay-

ing. We beg and borrow gas money to get to the track."

Said Creighton Brown, a director of the British McLaren racing team: "The race has become excessively expensive for all the teams, and we'll all lose money. At the moment, no one has any money in their pockets, and I guarantee there will be a lot of red faces when we get our hotel bills Sunday night."

Collor's five-day bank closure over the weekend meant not only a temporary halt on the sale of Grand Prix tickets but also a freeze on the bank assets of countless

Grand Prix-related businesses, including that of Tomas Rohory, the Hungarian-born promoter of the São Paulo race. Earlier this week, FISA, Formula One's Paris-based organizing body, threatened to cancel the Grand Prix for fear it might not recuperate its fees from the Brazilian organizers.

After months of negotiations last year with the Communist mayor of São Paulo, FISA moved the prestigious Grand Prix from Rio de Janeiro, which has hosted the race since 1980.

—STEWART MCBRIDE

## BOOKS

### SOVIET WOMEN: Walking the Tightrope

By Françoise du Plessix Gray. 224 pages. \$24.95. Doubleday, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10103.

Reviewed by Jane E. Good

**D**ISPLAYS OF brightly painted wooden dolls decorate souvenir shops throughout the Soviet Union. Twist one at the waist and out tumbles a succession of smaller and smaller dolls, nested one into the next.

More than child's toy or quaint example of folk art, the *matryoshka* doll is a metaphor for what Françoise du Plessix Gray terms "the sovereign matryoshka" that the twin forces of ideology and history have forged in contemporary Soviet society.

Lenin's regime was the first government in history to declare women's emancipation as one of its primary goals. Lamenting in 1919 that women were no better than domestic slaves, Lenin called for an all-out struggle against petty housework. The New Soviet Woman was given marching orders to seek self-fulfillment through employment outside the home, away from husband and babies.

Equal pay for equal work was decreed. Divorce laws were liberalized. Abortions were legalized. Childcare centers and communal kitchens were established. Communist dogma forecast that the full employment of women would kindle a

radical alteration of the male psyche to produce the New Soviet Man, fully willing to share on a comradely basis all household chores.

Now some 70 years later, Gray's canvas of this epochal experiment's consequences offers vivid portraits of two dozen Soviet women set against a landscape of their everyday concerns — family, career, nursery schools, medical care, fashion, friendship, love, sex and politics. The women range in ethnic background and age from a 20-year-old Muscovite college student to an Armenian director of a suicide prevention center in her 70s.

Unfortunately the panorama includes few working women, and no farm women. The book's central flaw is the implication that the aspirations and attitudes of urban, educated professionals represent all Soviet women.

But much more about the book deserves praise. The women speak about their lives with a mix of startling candor and outrage. The result is at once a revealing document depicting details of Soviet life and a disturbing reflection on what this peculiar experience suggests about the human condition. The fact that 92 percent of Soviet women are fully employed outside their homes, and that they comprise 51 percent of the total work force, supports the government's claim that the Soviet Union is the world's most emancipated nation. That this emancipation was less by choice than by necessity — the deaths between 1914 and

1945 of 40 million men in wars, purges and Stalin's collectivization drive pressed women into a wide range of unskilled manual jobs — accounts perhaps for the paradoxical nature of existing equality.

Forty-hour work weeks in factories (90 percent of conveyor-belt operators are female), pushing brooms (98 percent of janitors and street cleaners are female) and mixing asphalt (66 percent of highway construction crews are female) have not freed Soviet women from the fetters of frying pans and diapers.

Perhaps nowhere in the communist lexicon has the gap between theory and practice been wider than on the domestic front. Soviet husbands have held to traditional chauvinistic behavior that forces their wives to bear the double burdens of work and family. The social services that once made the Soviet Union a showcase welfare state, enabling women in previous generations to pursue careers, deteriorated beyond recognition during the Brezhnev era. All of this, capped by a dearth of basic commodities that necessitates interminable queuing at the end of a workday, has created a despair of such depth that the Soviet woman's legendary capacity for heroic self-sacrifice has been strained to the limit.

Jane E. Good, who teaches Russian history at the U.S. Naval Academy, wrote this for The Washington Post.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

**I**T was a battle of the sexes in the Vanderbilt Knockout Team Championship Monday night in Fort Worth, Texas, and the women were winning most of the skirmishes.

The major upset of the day was the defeat of the fifth-seeded squad headed by Alan Truscott of Manhattan. The victors, by a margin of 17 imps, were Jill Meyers, Kay Schille, Randi Montin, Pam Wittes and Janita Chambers.

Meyers helped her team to victory by making six spades on the deal shown. North showed a spade fit with the cue-bid of four hearts, and in response to a series of inquiries showed three key cards front. The spade queen and the club king, and denied the diamond king.

The opening diamond lead was a likely singleton, and forced South to win with the ace in dummy. She now had to maneuver carefully. Her plan was to ruff two hearts in the dummy, draw trumps and concede a diamond to the king. This required good timing and a little luck.

She took the heart ace, ruffed a heart and finessed the spade nine. Happy that this succeeded, she ruffed the remaining heart and drew trumps by overtaking the second round. Then she conceded a diamond trick and claimed the slam. Her team gained 17 imps, for the same contract failed in the replay.

Notice that South's line of play was a shade better than relying on the spade ten to fall doubleton, although that plan would also have succeeded.

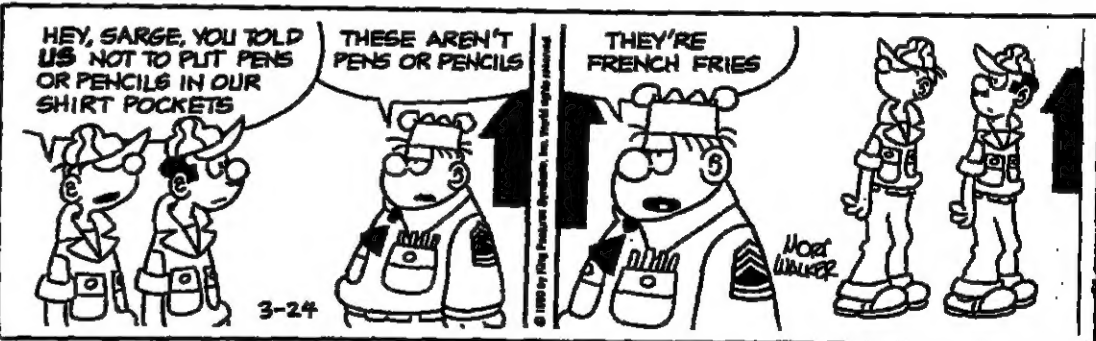
NORTH (D)			
♠	KQ78		
♥	A1042		
♦	A53		
WEST			
♠	852		
♥	Q973		
♦	J9742		
EAST			
♠	10		
♥	KJ1052		
♦	QJ10		
SOUTH			
♠	AJ33		
♥	Q863		
♦	Q398		
♣	85		

North and South were vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
North 1♠ 2♥ 3♠ 4♥ 5♠ 6♠ 7♠  
East 1♥ 2♥ 3♥ 4♥ 5♥ 6♥ 7♥  
Pass 50 Pass 60 Pass 60 Pass 60  
West led the diamond three.

## PEANUTS



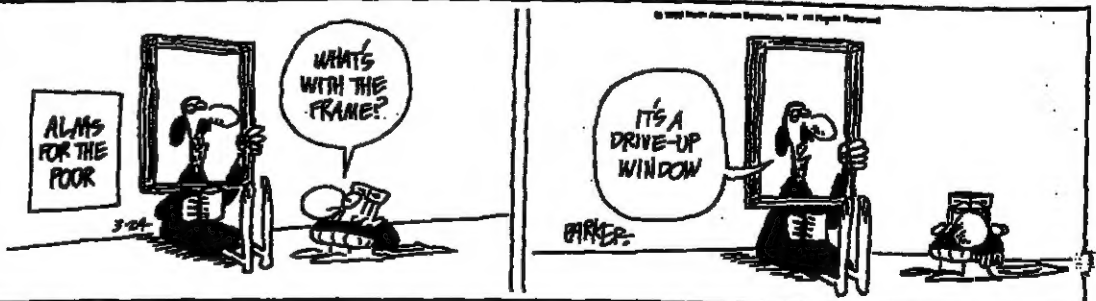
### BEEBLE BAILEY



### ANDY CAPP



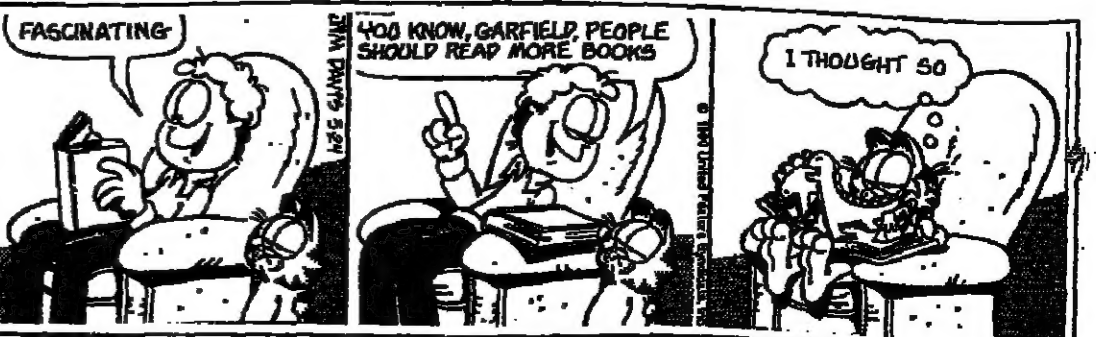
### WIZARD OF ID



### REX MORGAN



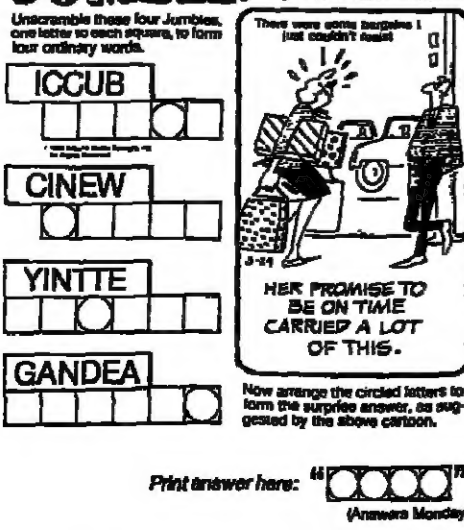
### GARFIELD



### DENNIS THE MENACE



### JUMBLE



### BLONDIE





## SPORTS

## Umps Balk as Baseball Goes to a Full Schedule

By Richard Justice

Washington Post Service

SARASOTA, Fla.—Major League Baseball and the CBS television network have agreed on a compromise plan that will permit teams to play a full 162-game schedule and push back the start of the playoffs and World Series a few days.

Each team lost five or six games because of the labor dispute that resulted in a 32-day spring training lockout and a one-week delay in the start of the regular season.

The commissioner of baseball, Fay Vincent, and the Major League Players Association favored playing the lost games at the end of the season. But CBS wants to use the prime-time baseball games to promote its fall entertainment schedule and did not want to wait an additional week.

So the two sides agreed on Thursday that each team will make up one series during the season and play the other in the three days after the regular season originally was scheduled to end.

The National League playoffs will begin Oct. 4, instead of Oct. 2; the American League playoffs will begin Oct. 6, instead of Oct. 4.

stead of Oct. 3. The World Series will begin Oct. 16 instead of Oct. 13.

Opening day, originally scheduled for April 2, will be April 9.

A new labor agreement was announced Monday and teams began reporting for spring training.

A switch could not be made without the approval of CBS, whose four-year, \$1.06 billion contract with baseball includes broadcast rights to the playoffs and World Series.

## Umps Out

Major league umpires said Friday that they would not work spring training to protect the way officials rescheduled games after the lockout ended without consulting them.

Richie Phillips, head of the umpires' union, said he was filing an unfair labor practices charge with the National Labor Relations Board.

"We won't disrupt (pick) spring training games. We don't consider this a strike. It's not a boycott," Phillips said. "It's a refusal on the part of the umpires to be recalled." He said he was encouraging minor-league umpires to join the strike.



Boston's Ellis Burks takes batting practice after a 32-day wait.

## SIDELINES

## 4 Swimmers Defend NCAA Titles

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—Dave Wharton, an Olympic silver medalist and a junior at Southern Cal, captured the NCAA title in the 200-yard individual medley for the third straight year. His time on Thursday was 1 minute, 44.99 seconds. (See Scoreboard.)

Artur Wojdat of Iowa, a 1988 Olympic bronze medalist for Poland who set an NCAA record in the 500-yard freestyle last year, was a repeat champion in that event, in 4:13.86, slower than last year's 4:12.34. Michigan sprinter Brent Lang and Indiana diver Mark Lenzi were the other defending champions to keep their titles. Lang won the 50 freestyle in 19.46 and Lenzi, the 1-meter board.

## Agassi to Face Berger in Florida

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla. (AP)—No. 5 Andre Agassi rallied to beat No. 14 Jim Courier in the International Players Championships here and will face No. 7 Jay Berger in the semifinals. Berger advanced by default when No. 16 Pete Sampras withdrew because of muscle injuries.

In the women's semifinals, third-seeded Monica Seles beat Nathalie Tauziat, 6-3, 6-1, and No. 15 Judith Wiesner beat Austria's No. 5 Conchita Martinez of Spain 6-2, 6-1. Seles and Wiesner will play for the championship Saturday.

## For the Record

The Chicago Bears announced Friday that they had signed star running back Neil Anderson to a series of one-year contracts that will make him the highest-paid Bear in history.

Fire swept through horse barns at the Lebanon Raceway harness track in Lebanon, Ohio, early Friday, killing about 38 horses, a fire official said. Track spokesman Jerry Nardelli said the fire was the worst since the track started operating in 1948.

Former Wisconsin football coach John Jardine, who underwent a heart transplant last year, died Friday of heart failure. The 53-year-old Jardine coached the Badgers from 1970 to 1977. His record was 25-38-1. (AP) Ramkishan of India dealt his Davis Cup team a severe setback Friday when he pulled out of the match against Japan next week due to a foot injury, the Press Trust of India news agency reported. (UPI)

## SCOREBOARD

## BASKETBALL

## NBA Standings

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

## Atlantic Division

## Philadelphia 42 2 618 08

## Boston 35 21 450 19

## New York 39 26 480 11

## Washington 35 26 373 10

## New Jersey 15 31 227 25

## Miami 15 31 224 27

## Central Division

## Detroit 51 16 361 01

## Chicago 42 22 442 08

## Milwaukee 35 21 430 19

## Indiana 35 24 490 16

## Atlanta 31 25 476 19

## Cleveland 30 25 462 20

## Orlando 15 31 224 27

## Western Conference

## Midwest Division

## Dallas 49 16 354 05

## Portland 48 19 376 10

## Phoenix 44 21 377 05

## Seattle 32 25 415 10

## Golden State 30 25 462 20

## L.A. Clippers 26 31 224 27

## Sacramento 21 36 318 20

## NBA Standings

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

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## NBA Standings

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

## UConn Beats the Clock and Clemson, Duke Wins

## Texas Moves Past Xavier, 102-89

By Thomas George

New York Times Service

DALLAS — Xavier thoroughly outplayed Texas for a little more than a half Thursday night. But after building a 16-point second-half lead, everything for the Musketeers unraveled.

They rushed shots. They did not rebound or play the kind of defense that had rattled Texas. They made

## MIDWEST REGIONAL

sloppy passes, did not get back on defense and ran into foul trouble.

Xavier's penchant to run, run and run some more while tossing errant shots brought their demise and induced a spirited 102-89 Texas victory.

The victory assures that the Southwest Conference will have an entry among the Final Four as Texas (24-8) next faces Arkansas here on Saturday for the regional title and a trip to Denver.

"They were aggressive and we went into a cold spell," said Pete Gillen, the Xavier coach. "We started shooting and they were playing hard. The pace got away from us."

The game was so lopsided early that it looked as if Xavier would win easily. The Musketeers led by 53-41 at halftime, having dismantled the Longhorns' interior defense.

Xavier shot 61 percent in the first half and two players from its rugged front line — Tyrone Hill and Derek Strong — helped lead Xavier to bulges in front-court scoring (45-8) and rebounding (17-9).

The Longhorns' strong perimeter game was shaky. Travis Mays was only 5 of 12 in the half and Lance Blanks missed all eight of his floor shots, including three 3-pointers.

Xavier led by 57-41 with 18:19 remaining.

Mays and Blanks helped ignite a spurt from 75-74 with 7 minutes 45 seconds left to 90-81 with 2:14 remaining. Blanks scored 26 in the half.

Mays finished with 32 points and Joey Wright added 15, as Texas shot 57.1 percent in the second half and held Xavier to 44.4 percent shooting.

Strong scored 27 and Hill 22 for Xavier. Jamal Walker's brilliant penetration moves for scoop shots were not enough to prevent the Texas onslaught.

Xavier, seeded sixth, finished 28-5, the winningest season in the school's history.

Hill and Strong, Xavier's 6-foot-10 (2.08-meter) inside twosome, helped the Musketeers take a 53-41 halftime lead. Hill had 17 points and seven rebounds in the first half, and Strong had 15 points and eight rebounds.



Alaa Abdelnaby, center, and Duke charged through the UCLA defense to stay alive in the NCAA.

## Arkansas Clobbers North Carolina, 96-73

By David Maraniss

Washington Post Service

DALLAS — Arkansas blasted North Carolina, 96-73, in a Midwest Regional semifinal contest, setting up a rematch with arch rival Texas on Saturday in an all-Southwest Conference regional final.

Arkansas (29-4) traded baskets and turnovers with North Carolina for the first 30 minutes on Thursday before exploding with a series of steals, 3-point baskets and slam dunks.

"This team is kind of like a time bomb," the Arkansas coach, Nolan Richardson, said. "Things go right and we blow up and it's hard to stop us."

The Razorbacks were led by forward Leslie Howell, a senior who scored 25 points. Lee Mayberry and Oliver Miller each scored 19, and Todd Day had 18. The Tar Heels (21-13) were led by 6-foot-11 (2.10-meter) center Scott Williams, who ended his college career with a 20-point, eight-rebound effort.

With the game tied at 54 and less than 10 minutes left, Day and Mayberry hit three straight 3-point shots to start Arkansas on a 42-19 streak.

Mayberry, the Razorbacks' most valuable player, shot poorly in the first half, and was passing up shots that he would normally take. But he got hot at the right time.

"During the timeout before that run, I said to Lee, 'I don't care if we lose, just put the ball up,'" Richardson said. "He got kind of mad at that point. Then we got up, they [the Tar Heels] started gambling, and we always take it to the basket in that situation. We had the ball game totally in control."

North Carolina's coach, Dean Smith, who has taken his team into the final 16 for 10 straight years, said he was "taken aback" by the Razorbacks' second-half streak. "They really are very good," he said.

Noting that Arkansas shot 56.8 percent in the second half, Smith added, "I don't know if they'll shoot that good on Saturday."

Both teams shot less than 50 percent in the first half, with North Carolina firing at a 46.2 rate and Arkansas at 45.7. The Tar Heels outrebounded the Razorbacks, 20-13, in the first 20 minutes, but many of those resulted in missed follow shots.

With Day on the bench with three fouls, Arkansas had trouble getting outside shots for the first six minutes of the second half. North Carolina's Rick Fox scored his first points of the game on a rebounding dunk that gave the Tar Heels a 47-44 lead. But Arkansas came back with four straight points inside, recapturing the lead on a dunk by Howell.

Pete Chilcutt hit a 12-foot turnaround jumper and Fox cut to the basket again for a layup as the Tar Heels pulled out in front by three. Neither team could make a sustained run.

Day returned the game, and his hesitation jumper with 12:30 left put the Razorbacks out front, 52-51. Then came the Arkansas explosion.

Although North Carolina got on the board first with a tip-in by Williams, Arkansas responded with eight straight points. There were three-pointers by Day and Mayberry and a 15-footer by Howell, the steady forward who played an excellent game in his hometown, leading the way in the first half with 15 points.

## Blue Devils Halt UCLA's Bid, 90-81

By Malcolm Moran

New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. — Whether the shots are dropping on the floor or the feel has temporarily disappeared, an important part of Phil Henderson's role with the Duke Blue Devils remains clear.

"One thing I try to concentrate on is to try to keep shooting," he said.

"As long as I'm feeling like I have good shots, if I go 0 for 20, or 10 for 20, it's good, because we can rebound those shots."

Few rebounds were necessary Thursday night in a decisive second-half stretch of Duke's East Regional semifinal game against UCLA, when Henderson scored 13 consecutive points over a span of 5 minutes 25 seconds.

Henderson totaled 28 points, 18 of them on six 3-point shots, and helped the Devils withstand a Bruin rally in a 90-81 victory that ended UCLA's hope of reaching a regional championship game for the first time in 10 years.

Third-seeded Duke (27-8) will meet top-seeded Connecticut on Saturday for the East Regional championship.

The seventh-seeded Bruins (22-11) had hoped to advance to the final eight for the first time since 1980, when that team reached the national championship game.

UCLA overcame a nine-point halftime deficit with an effective zone defense and a front line that collected 21 offensive rebounds and created a severe foul problem for the Devils.

"I thought we didn't play with the discipline defensively we usually have," said Mike Krzyzewski, the Duke coach.

"We fouled a lot, and it was a well-timed game. They were cheap fouls, dumb fouls on our part," Krzyzewski said.

Many of them were a result of the work of Don MacLean, a Bruin sophomore who had 21 points and 15 rebounds, and Tracy Murray, a freshman who had 15 points and 9 rebounds.

Duke's foul problems intensified in the second half when Christian Laettner, a sophomore who scored 24 points and had 14 rebounds, left the game with his fourth foul with 15:04 to go.

Nine seconds later, Alaa Abdelnaby, a senior who scored 14 points and had seven rebounds, was also taken out with a fourth foul.

Shortly after a 3-point shot by Henderson began his streak of 13 consecutive Duke points, Laettner was sent back into the game with 13:02 to go.

Soon, however, Henderson's shooting delayed the Bruin comeback close to within two points with three minutes left.

Two minutes later, with the score 69-67, Clemson had three straight opportunities to at least tie before Young buried what appeared to be the game-winner.

The teams then traded timeouts before Burrell, who was drafted out of high school to play professional baseball, fired a strike to George.

When the inaugural Big East Atlantic Coast Conference Challenge took place last December, few people, if any, would have predicted Connecticut and Clemson would win their respective conferences in the regular season and then meet one another in the East Regional semifinals.

But there they were Thursday night as Clemson, which had trailed La Salle by 19 in the first half before rallying to win last Saturday, would just not quit.

Connecticut's Chris Smith led all scorers with 23 points while Burrell added 15 rebounds. Clemson, which committed only four turnovers in the second half after making 16 in the first, was led by its 6-foot-11 frontcourt of Dale Davis and Elden Campbell, who each scored 15 points. Davis had a game-high 17 rebounds.

Clemson appeared frustrated by the Connecticut full-court press as the Huskies took a 38-29 lead at the half.

The Tigers committed 16 turnovers and were called for two 10-second violations in the half as they repeatedly had trouble getting the ball up the court against Connecticut's pesky trip.

When it did get past the press, Clemson was sloppy in offensive execution. The Tigers could not get the ball down low to Campbell as often as they desired. Campbell finished the half with nine points on just 2-of-7 shooting.

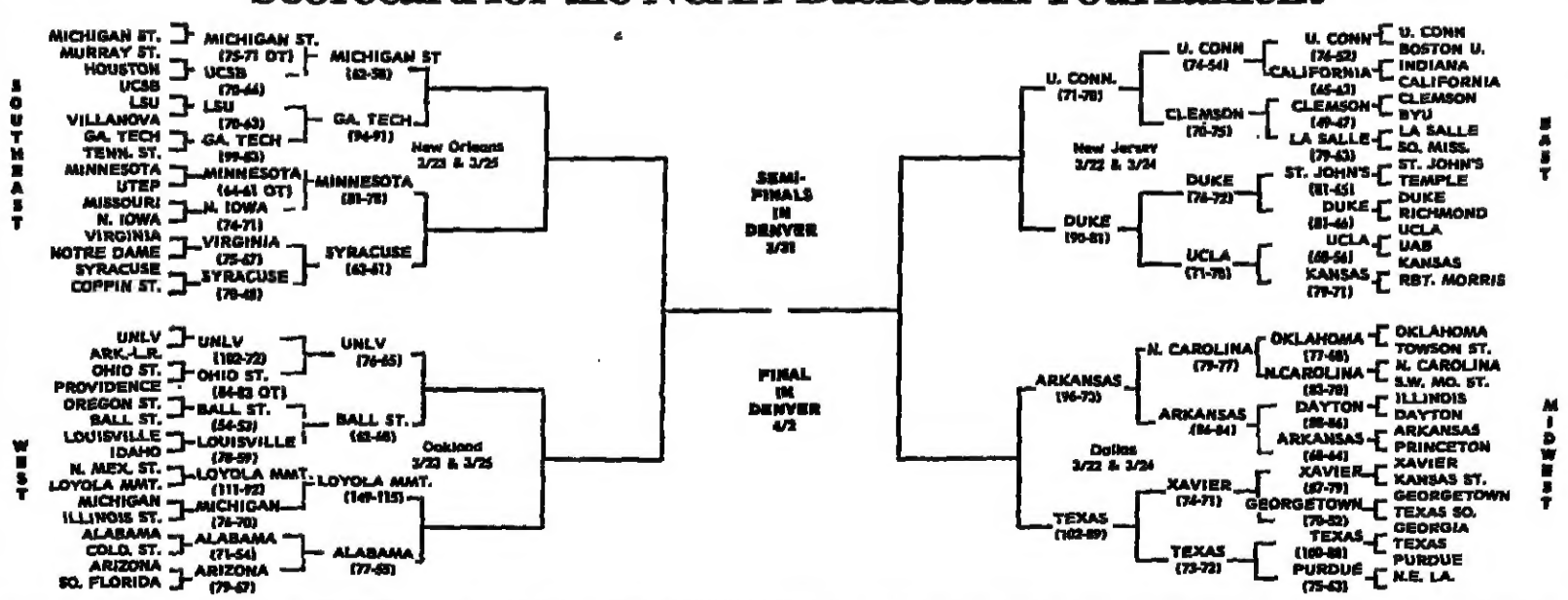
Connecticut, on the other hand, had good shots throughout after opening the game tentatively. Smith and John Gwynn, the other guard, teamed for 20 points and the Huskies led by as many as 12 points in the half.

Connecticut opened the second half strongly. Smith scored eight points in the first six minutes and his 3-point basket with 15:23 left in the game gave the Huskies their biggest lead to that point at 50-35.

Leading by 11-9 with just under 13 minutes left in the half, Connecticut went on a 9-1 run over the next two and a half minutes, Smith keyed the run with 5 points, the last coming on a 3-pointer to make it 20-10.

After the Huskies opened a 12-point margin, Clemson fought back to 29-24 with four and a half minutes left after Sean Tyson nailed consecutive jump shots.

## Scorecard for the NCAA Basketball Tournament



## Soccer Plans to Get Tough On World Cup 'Dirty Play'

The Associated Press

ZURICH — FIFA's general secretary, Joseph Blatter, appealed to the coaches of the World Cup soccer participants on Friday to wipe out dirty play in an attempt to allow for more creativity on the field and less violence in the stands during the monthlong tournament.

Guido Tognoni, spokesman for FIFA, the ruling body of world soccer, said Blatter told the coaches during a preparatory meeting here to "set new standards" in fair play and warned that referees will "act tougher against players who destroy" the game with crippling fouls.

"Players are artists," Blatter reportedly told the meeting. "I cannot understand why artists try to destroy one another."

Blatter also warned that on-field violence between players can cause hooliganism in the stands, Tognoni said.

"If a player behaves violently... the crowd can behave violently," Tognoni said. "Violence on the field can be 10 to 20 times worse off the field," Tognoni said.

"We appeal to the responsibility of the players," he said. In another move to reduce crowd violence, FIFA will caution players who celebrate a goal by jumping on crowd-control fences because it can overheat the emotions of partisan fans, Tognoni said. Obscene gestures of players will also be penalized.

"You can build pyramids with players on the field, but you cannot jump on fences," Tognoni said.

A preparatory meeting of World Cup referees next week will discuss further the penalties for such players.

## St. Louis Defeats DePaul, 54-47, To Gain Semis

The Associated Press

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — The St. Louis Billikens beat DePaul, 54-47, Thursday to move into the semifinals of the National Invitation basketball tournament for a second straight year.

The Bills beat Michigan State in the semifinals, then lost to St. John's in the championship.

St. Louis (20-11) will play the winner of Friday night's Hawaii-New Mexico game in one of the semifinal contests Monday night.

The other semifinal has Penn State against Vanderbilt. The championship game is Wednesday.

St. Louis and DePaul each shot poorly, but the Demons lost the game by being terrible down the stretch, hitting just three shots and scoring but seven points in the last 9½ minutes.

St. Louis coach Rich Grawer's assessment: "Both teams struggled to get good shots, but both teams played outstanding defense."

The Bills managed the victory despite a bad outing by their star, Anthony Bonner, who made just three of 18 shots and scored only 10 points.

## Soccer Plans to Get Tough On World Cup 'Dirty Play'

The Associated Press

ZURICH — FIFA's general secretary, Joseph Blatter, appealed to the coaches of the World Cup soccer participants on Friday to wipe out dirty play in an attempt to allow for more creativity on the field and less violence in the stands during the monthlong tournament.

Guido Tognoni, spokesman for FIFA, the ruling body of world soccer, said Blatter told the coaches during a preparatory meeting here to "set new standards" in fair play and warned that referees will "act tougher against players who destroy" the game with crippling fouls.

"Players are artists," Blatter reportedly told the meeting. "I cannot understand why artists try to destroy one another."

Blatter also warned that on-field violence between players can cause hooliganism in the stands, Tognoni said.

"If a player behaves violently... the crowd can behave violently," Tognoni said. "Violence on the field can be 10 to 20 times worse off the field," Tognoni said.

"We appeal to the responsibility of the players," he said. In another move to reduce crowd violence, FIFA will caution players who celebrate a goal by jumping on crowd-control fences because it can overheat the emotions of partisan fans, Tognoni said. Obscene gestures of players will also be penalized.

"You can build pyramids with players on the field, but you cannot jump on fences," Tognoni said.

A preparatory meeting of World Cup referees next week will discuss further the penalties for such players.



## Kennedy Center Chief